FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 AUGUST 1986

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad told an American-Arab delegation visiting Damascus that Syria will make every possible effort to help secure the release of U.S. and other hostages, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad stressed that expatriates have a great role in confronting anti-Syrian campaigns and attempts to ruin relations between Syria and other countries, according to the radio, which added that delegation members praised Syrian policies and Al-Asad's role in the Arab world.

Elsewhere, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas said that Syria refused to receive U.S. Vice President George Bush during Bush's recent trip to the region, according to a press statement cited by QNA. Talas said his country's refusal to see the vice president was prompted by Bush's announcement that he would discuss terrorism with Syrian officials during his visit, the Qatari agency continued.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian tanker was among three ships hit in Iraq's 12 August raid on Sirri Island, according to AFP sources cited by INA. Meanwhile, the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense commander warned that if Iran continues its "aggression," Iraq's next attack will be more harmful than the "destruction" of Sirri Island, INA reported.

The Iranian who landed in Baghdad 12 August, said to be the personal pilot of the Iranian Majlis speaker, told a Baghdad press conference that he defected in order to protest the continuation of the war, INA reported. The pilot said he took off from Rasht airport on an internal flight and then changed course for Baghdad, bringing his family and two relatives with him. For Iran's part, Tehran radio announced that "agents of arrogance" coordinating with Iraq "hijacked" a "small training aircraft" to Baghdad airport, adding that "entirely false" reports about the incident were broadcast by hostile radios to divert attention from the 12 August Iranian missile attack against Baghdad's Al-Dawrah refinery.

In Cairo, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received the Iraqi defense minister, according to INA, which added that another round of bilateral military cooperation talks is under way.

Egypt

The Foreign Ministry informed the head of the Tunisian interest section in Cairo of Egypt's "deep regret and indignation" about the "ill-treatment" of Egyptian nationals at Tunis airport, MENA reported. The ministry added that Egypt will be forced to treat Tunisians accordingly if the mistreatment continues, according to the agency.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil held meetings with political and military leaders in East Beirut including Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah and Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Samir Ja'ja', Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that the conferees expressed satisfaction over the return of normal life in the area. The president briefed his interlocutors on current political initiatives, the radio said, and they agreed with him that the recent events in East Beirut were intended to obstruct these efforts.

In the aftermath of the Amal-UNIFIL clash in southern Lebanon, Amal leader Nabih Birri reaffirmed his movement's commitment to maintaining UNIFIL's role in the south, urging his men to stop shooting at UNIFIL and to keep Israel as their "sole target," Beirut radio reported. Birri urged the French Government and the UNIFIL command to regard the fighting as a "regrettable incident." A French Foreign Ministry statement expressed France's deep concern about the clashes, according to Paris radio, which noted that three wounded French soldiers were evacuated to a military hospital.

Israel-USSR: Helsinki Talks

Jerusalem radio reaffirmed Israel's intention of raising the question of Soviet Jewry at the beginning of the talks, despite the statement by a Soviet official that only consular matters will be discussed.

Saudi Arabia

Reporting on King Fahd's inspection of one of the Kingdom's new AWACS aircraft, SPA asserted that the 17-man Saudi crew have attained "superior scientific training" in operating AWACS and have achieved "better than their counterparts in NATO aircraft." Meanwhile, Argentinian Government sources cited by the Buenos Aires agency *Noticias Argentinas* asserted that Argentina is negotiating with Saudi Arabia to exchange two frigates for one of the Kingdom's AWACS planes plus an as yet undetermined sum of money.

Sudan

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi described his talks with Soviet leaders as "frank" and "serious," SUNA reported, and he added that agreement was reached to open a "new page" in bilateral relations based on cooperation and understanding. Al-Mahdi's departure from Moscow for Tashkent was reported by TASS 13 August.

Libya

A commentary broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio on the eve of the 2d anniversary of the Libya-Morocco union noted that regardless of the "shame" brought about by "some rulers," the drive toward Arab unity will never cease. The union remains the "only weapon" able to confront imperialist conspiracies, the radio continued.

Pakistan

The government has restricted People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto's movements for 5 days, preventing her from carrying out planned Independence Day political activities in the Punjab,

AFP reported. The authorities arrested several hundred opposition activists and Bhutto accused the government of adopting "repressive measures."

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA foreign minister upon arrival in Kabul said that "some progress" was made at the DRA-Pakistan talks in Geneva, Kabul radio reported. The radio asserted that despite reports in Western media, no obstacles emerged during the talks and measures for continuing them are being taken.

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SAUDI ARABIA

King Inspects Newly Arrived AWACS

LD130115 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2205 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 12 Aug (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz this afternoon inspected two aircraft which have been added to our air fleet; one to the Royal Saudi Airlines and the other to Royal Saudi Air Force.

On his arrival at the King 'Abd al-Aziz International Airport in Jeddah, his majesty was welcomed by the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz; the deputy defense and aviation minister, His Royal Highness Prince 'abd Al-Rahman ibn 'Abd al-Aziz; the information minister, 'Ali al-Sha'ir, and the director general of Royal Saudi Airlines, Captain Ahmad Mater. Then, his majesty moved toward the 747 Jumbo aircraft which is one of 10 planes given as gifts by his majesty the king to the Saudi Airlines to mark the 40th anniversary of its establishment. It reflects his desire to strengthen the performance capability of this vital facility and is in line with the Kingdom's plans to raise the competence of this civilian corporation which has contributed to the development of Saudi society.

[Passage omitted: King Fahd was briefed on the special attributes and specifications of the aircraft; the aircraft is equipped with a special seat for the sick; the king praised Saudi progress in the aviaiton field].

After finishing his inspection of the 747 Jumbo aircraft, his majesty moved on to inspect the early warning AWACS aircraft which arrived in the Kingdom recently and is one of four purchased by the Kingdom from the United States. The crew for the early warning aircraft is composed of 17 young Saudi men who have attained superior scientific training in operating these aircraft, and have achieved better than their counterparts in NATO aircraft [as received]. Those young men are now training a large number of selected military cadres to [word indistinct] this aircraft. [passage omitted on AWACS attributes]

His majesty expressed great satisfaction at the readiness he had seen among the Saudi elements and said in a statement to the Saudi radio that it is the modern equipment of this plane that makes it an effective force. I am very happy to see our Saudi sons operating these aircraft with rare capability and competence, despite the aircraft's sophisticated equipment. His majesty went on to say this aircraft and the like of it will defend our holy places, land, waters, borders, and citizens, that is after the protection of God, the Almighty. They will also form the basis of our air defense as they can take pictures of any hostile aircraft from long distances and provide data to the concerned authorities so that they can get ready to confront the hostile aircraft. In his statement to Saudi radio, his majesty said that the state has not neglected any field from which the citizen might benefit by not contributing to it with financial and moral support. I have explained this many times in the past because we all know that our country covers a large area and we are trying to develop our country by using the latest technical means while maintaining our religious and social values which are among the essential things in life.

The early warning aircraft are regarded as one of the pillars of defense of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom and its brothers. It is regarded among the latest and strongest modern weapons in the sphere of air defense and is capable of gathering of large amounts of information at great speed. [Passage omitted: the AWACS crew had a photo taken with the king; brief reference to the defense minister's statement to Saudi radio expressing his pride at the king's presence].

UAE

King Husayn Arrives for Official Visit 11 Aug

NC111804 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived in the country from Amman tonight for a 3-day official visit to the UAE. The UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, was chief among those who welcomed His Majesty King Husayn on his arrival. [passage omitted]

The delegation accompanying his majesty the king of Jordan includes Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court; and His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zayd, chief aide de camp.

Meets With President

JN121156 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Aug (WAKH) — A responsible source in the UAE has said that a comprehensive review of developments in the Arab world, joint issues, and developments in the Iraq-Iran war, was held during the meeting between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Jordan's monarch King Husayn, who is currently visiting the UAE. The source added that the two sides also discussed means of promoting the joint Arab action in the coming stage, and of ending all forms of Arab differences in a manner that will serve the higher Arab interests and achieve Arab solidarity.

The source pointed out that the talks were permeated by a spirit of fraternity, understanding, and conviction of the need to achieve cohesion among the Arab leaders, particularly under current circumstances. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote bilateral cooperation.

Reportage on Continuing Tabah Negotiations

Delegation Departs for Israel

NC121237 Cairo MENA in English 1220 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, August 12 (MENA) — Egypt's delegation to Tabah talks under Dr. Nabil al-'Arabi left here today for Israel to attend a fresh round of negotiations between Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations.

Dr. al-'Arabi said the Egyptian delegation will resume discussion of the choice of the names of neutral arbitrators which is still a bone of contention. He added the military delegation under Major General Faruq Labib, head of the Military Liaison Office, will finalise arrangements of fixing points of demarcation line which will take between two to three weeks after the end of Qurban feast.

AL-AHRAM Comments

PM121609 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Our National Soil Is Sacred"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian side at the tripartite talks on Tabah announced that the Egyptian and Israeli sides have agreed on the method of selecting the three neutral arbitrators and on the measures concerning the technical aspects of the arbitral compromise.

The head of the Egyptian delegation to the negotiations said after the Egyptian, U.S., and Israeli delegates had concluded their final session the night before last that the Egyptian and Israeli sides will make efforts to complete preparation of the arbitral compromise within 2 or 3 weeks and that the two sides will hold meetings within the next few days to complete the discussions. [passage omitted]

Some people may think that the talks on Tabah have taken longer than necessary. But we must always bear in mind that the matter concerns a part of our national soil of which every part is equally as sacred as the other parts. [passage omitted]

When we called for arbitration on the dispute over Tabah and when we insisted on it our stand stemmed from our total belief in the clarity of our argument before any impartial party or neutral arbitrators as well as in the clarity of evidence and maps that support the justice of our claim to Tabah and for its return as an integral part of our national soil.

Judging from the official statement issued by the Egyptian side the night before last, it is clear that formulation of the conditions concerning referring the question of Tabah to arbitration has been completed, although this may not mean that the matter is now to be put for signature. The Egyptian Government and the Israeli Government must first study these conditions before finally approving them or expressing their views on them. However, we are in favor of any step or diplomatic endeavor through which we can draw closer to achieving our national demand to which we adhere. We believe that our viewpoint on this issue is as clear as daylight.

MENA Cites AL-AKHBAR

NC130621 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — In tomorrow's editorial, *Al-Akhbar* expresses its belief that Israeli officials still have a chance to prove their goodwill and true desire to establish a real form of peace. This, the paper says, can be accomplished through rapid progress toward a settlement on Tabah, and through honest efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace.

The paper explains that the agreement reached on the Tabah arbitral compromis is a positive development, but should not be regarded as complete or final until all outstanding issues are resolved. These disputed points include the technical appendix and concomitant field surveys, as well as the nomination of neutral international arbitrators.

The paper calls Israel's attention to one basic fact: Egypt will never tire of negotiating until it obtains its full and undiminished rights. In questions of sovereignty, the paper adds, Egypt accepts no partial solutions.

In addition, *Al-Akhbar* emphasizes that a full and true definition of peace dictates a stop to Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories. The paper cites the following as examples of this type of conduct: The closure of Palestinian universities, the repression of personal freedoms, and unjustified deportation. *Al-Akhbar* concludes that peace also requires an end to Israeli raids on Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

AL-JUMHURIYAH: 'Israel Is a Problem'

PM121519 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 12 Aug 86 p 5

[Muhammad al-Hayawan "Word of Love" column]

[Text] Israel is a problem. Its existence is the Arab world's problem. But this problem concerns and disturbs only its neighbors — Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Syria, and Lebanon. The rest of the Arab countries are not called on to deal with Israel, recognize it, or establish relations with it. Even Reagan's initiative spoke only about peace between Israel and its neighbors. Still there remains an important role for the Arabs to play, which is support in wartime and sympathy with Israel's neighbors in peacetime.

All the Arabs welcome peace on the condition that it is a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace and that it guarantees the rights of the Palestinian people — the people mainly concerned with the problem. It is unfortunate, however, that Israel places obstacles on the road to peace; it does not delineate borders for itself, nor does it want to recognize the Palestinian people.

The Arabs have welcomed the Fes resolutions, the Venice Declaration, the Reagan initiative, and the international conference idea. Some people have understood King Hassan's initiative. But

Israel is still acting in a manner suggesting that it does not want peace; rather, it wants hegemony and expansion.

One of the points of difference between us and the United States is the question of whether the United States supports Israel within its borders in accordance with the 1947, 1949, or 1967 resolutions. Why does the United States support Israel in its invasion of Lebanon, why does it pay the cost of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza, and why does it help it to build up its military arsenal knowing full well that it is directed against the Arabs? Why does the United States always place its veto in the service of Israel?

Despite all this, Egypt has signed a peace treaty with Israel; in other words, it has ended the war with it, established peace, and is endeavoring to achieve comprehensive peace in the area. But Israel's understanding of peace is different; it wants to gain with peace what it failed to gain in war. It wants to force us to deal with it — something that we detest and are extremely wary of because so far we have seen no indications of goodwill.

Israel understands the treaty as meaning exploiting Egypt, infiltrating Egypt's interests, entrenching Egypt's isolation from the Arabs, and liquidating the Palestinian problem.

When King Hassan volunteered to take a serious step Israel's attitude did not change: no negotiations with the PLO and no evacuation of the occupied territories. So what is left for Israel's neighbors to negotiate on? I would not say all the Arabs, because they are not being asked to meet with Israel since there are no common borders, no state of war, and no occupation of lands involved.

King Hassan imagined that reaching understanding with Israel was possible, but Israel rejected peace and the Arab world discovered for the millionth time that Israel does not like peace and that its life will end if it emerges from the state of war in which it has placed itself, because the tempo of the Israeli community is attuned to the sound of war alone.

Mubarak Receives Iraqi Defense Minister 12 Aug

MENA Report
NC121100 Cairo MENA in English 1010 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug 12 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received this morning visiting Iraqi Minister of Defence General 'Adnan Khayrallah.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier and Minister of Defence and Military Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

INA Report
JN121150 Baghdad INA in English 1125 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 12, INA — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met here today with visiting deputy commander-in-chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and Defence Minister, 'Adnan Khayrallah.

The meeting was attended by Egyptian Deputy Premier, Minister of Defence and War Production, Field-Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and head of Iraqi interest section in Cairo.

On other hand, the second round of Iraqi-Egyptian military talks started here today on the level of technical committees.

The committees reviewed the dimensions of developing bilateral cooperation in the service of the supreme interests of Arab nation.

Sudanese Officials End Visit, Depart 12 Aug

NC130501 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of Sudan's Democratic Unionist Party, and Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad, the country's minister of culture and information, left Cairo tonight for Khartoum following a visit to Egypt that lasted several days.

In a predeparture statement, Al-Mirghani said the goal of his trip to Egypt was to hold consultations and promote understanding between the two nations now and in the future. He added that economic issues and ways of increasing bilateral trade were discussed. He also noted that officials from parties in both countries would continue to visit each other to serve the objectives shared by the two peoples.

For his part, the Sudanese minister of culture and information explained that President Husni Mubarak had asked him to convey greetings to Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council. He pointed out that economic relations had been studied during the trip, and that Egyptian-Sudanese ties are solid. As for the work on the Jonglei Canal, the minister said that the people of the South have begun to appreciate the value of this project, and the contribution it will make in terms of increasing agricultural output and the amount of arable land in Sudan.

Court Adjourns Hearing of Numayri's Case

NC121736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — The state administrative judicial court decided today to adjourn the hearing of the case brought by the Sudanese Bar Association until 16 September. The Sudanese Bar Association is requesting the cancellation of the decision granting political asylum to former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

The hearing was attended by the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo, 'Abd al-Latif al-Amin; Sudanese lawyers chairman 'Abdallah

al-Hasan; and Sudanese Public Prosecutor 'Abd al-Mahmud Salih.

Attorneys for the Sudanese Bar Association have proved that the Sudanese Government interceded in the lawsuit, modifying its form by inserting the name of the new chairman of the Sudanese Bar Association, 'Abdallah al-Hasan, in place of that of Al-Mirghani al-Nasri, the former chairman.

On behalf of the Egyptian Government's lawsuit department, defense lawyers asked for the case to be adjourned as the state commissioners committee has not yet completed its report.

Tunisia's Treatment of Egyptian Citizens Protested
NC121340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — The Foreign Ministry summoned the head of Tunisia's interests section in Cairo yesterday. He was informed of the Egyptian authorities' deep regret and indignation at the continued ill-treatment of Egyptian citizens by Tunisian officials at Tunis airport. He was told that if this mistreatment continues, Egypt will be forced to treat Tunisian citizens accordingly.

In view of the fact that this unfriendly treatment is unjustifiable and harms bilateral relations for no apparent reason, the Foreign Ministry has protested this conduct and requested a clear explanation. Until a satisfactory explanation is received, it has been decided not to allow the Egyptian ping pong team to depart for Tunis to participate in the Arab matches being held there.

The Arab Republic of Egypt is eager for a spirit of amity and cooperation to prevail in relations with the Republic of Tunisia and hopes that these unusual measures against Egyptian citizens will end as quickly as possible.

Air Defense Chief Promoted to Lieutenant General
NC121417 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Aug (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, has issued a decree promoting Major General 'Adil Khalil, Air Defense Forces commander, to the rank of lieutenant general.

Lt Gen Khalil, born in April 1931, was graduated from the War College in 1951. He moved up the officers ranks until he assumed the post of chief of staff of the Air Defense Forces in 1983 and then was appointed commander of the Air Defense Forces in January 1986. He passed the commanders and staff course and was made an honorary fellow of the Higher War College at the Nasir Higher Military Academy.

INA Reports Further on Defecting Iranian Pilot

JN121144 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1016 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The plane's pilot [who landed in Baghdad 11 Aug], is Hashemi-Rafsanjani's personal pilot. He said he came to Iraq as a representative of the oppressed Iranian people, who are under the Khomeyni regime's repression, to protest the continuation of the war against the Iraqi people. He said that under this criminal regime, the Iranians have lost everything and the Iranian people are unable to do anything. He added: Therefore, I came to Iraq, the Muslim country, to break the siege imposed on us and deal a painful blow to the repressive regime.

The pilot, 35-year-old 'Ali Akbar Mohammadi, said that the Iranian people reject the continuation of the war which Khomeyni is imposing on Iraq except a few imperialist and Zionist agents, adding that the Iranians who are being driven to the crematorium do not want to fight Iraq and do not know why they are fighting. He said that the Iranian people know that President Saddam Husayn does not want this war, that Iraq called for peace only 6 days after the oubtreak of the war, and that all the Iranian media claims about Iraq are false.

The pilot noted that thousands of Iranians have been killed as a result of this war and the stupid insistence on continuing it at the instigation of foreign quarters who do not want security and peace for the region. He said nothing remains of the Iranian Air Force and that the Iraqi Air Force is strong and effective, carrying out daring missions. The Iraqi Air Force, he said, is much stronger than the Iranian Air Force.

The pilot said that there are sharp differences among the Iranian officials, the Army commanders, and the Khomeyni guards with each trying to promote his own interests as a result of the worsening situation in Iran.

The pilot of the so-called Iranian Showra Council [Majlis] chairman addressed a message to his colleague pilots calling on them to continue the struggle against the Khomeyni regime and seek refuge in Iraq with their planes because they will find freedom and security in Iraq.

He called on Iran to voice its anger against charlatan Khomeyni and to work for a speedy ouster of this regime. He said Iran should not wait until his death to overthrow the Iranian regime.

The Iranian pilot said at the beginning of his press conference that he took off from Rasht airport at 0800 today, Tehran time, on an internal journey but he headed for the Iraqi border through mountains, flying at at altitude of 200 feet to evade Iranian radar. He entered Iraqi airspace at 0930 Tehran time.

He also said that he is accompanied by his wife, daughter, and two relatives in the military who refuse to fight in the war of aggression against Iraq. he said that he was warmly welcomed by Iraqi officials and that this is not unexpected conduct from the Muslim Iraqi people with whom the Iranian people want to live in security, peace, and good-neighborliness.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

INA on Sirri Island Raid

JN121325 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Capitals, 12 Aug (INA) — Shipping sources in the Arab Gulf have affirmed that Iraqi fighter planes have launched a missile attack on the Iranian oil terminal on Sirri Island, south of the Arab Gulf. This resulted in setting on fire two large tankers which were in the port. The sources said operations of loading oil from the port have been suspended and that other tankers fled the area in fear of possible explosions on the two burning tankers.

A shipping source said the Iraqis proved that Sirri Island is within their reach. This will greatly affect Iranian oil export operations. Another source affirmed this attack has changed the whole nature of the tankers war.

Shipping sources described the Iraqi raid by saying Iraqi fighter planes flew over the island at low altitude and hit the tankers anchored about a mile off the island. They added Sirri Island is considered a vital port for Iranian oil exports after the continuous and successful Iraqi raids on Khark Island, which has gone out of action. The Iranians used to believe Sirri was out of the Iraqi Air Force's range.

Lloyds Insurance Company has announced in London that Iraqi fighter planes attacked Sirri Island this morning and that fire broke out on Cypriot and British tankers. They are the 176,009-metric-ton Cypriot tanker (*Kililia*), built in 1975, and the 172,147-metric-ton British tanker (*Vintoria*), built in 1977. Lloyds added that third tanker near them fled and that attempts to rescue the crews of the two tankers are under way. It pointed our the Cypriot tanker (*Kililia*) is run by the (Wa Kung) shipping agency in Hong Kong. The British tanker is run by the (Anglo-Eastern) shipping company in Hong Kong.

Third Oil Tanker Hit

JN121818 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Capitals, 12 Aug (INA) — AFP has cited independent shipping sources in the Arab Gulf as saying Iraqi fighter planes hit three oil tankers, one of which was Iranian, during today's attack on Sirri Island. The same sources added this attack inflicted massive losses on the island's installations.

The British Lloyds Insurance Company has confirmed that an Iranian tanker named (*Azadabad*) was one of the tankers hit during the Iraqi air raid on Sirri Island today and that fire broke out on it causing severe damage. It added that the Iranian tanker, owned by the Iranian Oil Company, had a loading capacity of 121,971 metric tons.

Communique No 2,324

JN121651 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,324 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The hand of God remains stronger than their hands and the homeland continues to be guarded by the leader's determination and the men's courage.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In addition to the great epic scored by our gigantic Air Force today, our brave pilots carried out 75 combat missions in various operational sectors, inflicting large losses on enemy personnel, equipment, weapons, and positions. They then returned safely to base in God's care.

2. To inflict further losses on the aggressor Khomeyniites, our units on the VII Army Corps front delivered concentrated artillery and tank strikes against enemy areas opposite them and achieved the following: five infantry positions destroyed and their occupants killed or wounded, one machine gun destroyed and those manning it killed, one observation post destroyed and its occupants killed, one 60-mm mortar destroyed, four enemy soldiers killed, and one ammunition dump destroyed. Our units in the same sector also seized two Kalashnikov rifles.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded a group of enemy soldiers, killing five rascals and wounding others. The enemy was seen evacuating them. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed eight personnel shelters, killing or wounding their occupants. They also destroyed one 120-mm mortar, killed one enemy soldier, and destroyed one ammunition dump.

4. An enemy group attempted to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our fighters confronted it with all types of weapons, killing or wounding some of the enemy soldiers. They were heard shouting for help. The rest fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, three observation posts were destroyed and two enemy soldiers were killed.

5. To get rid of the clique of vice, some Iranian military men sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. At 0155 today [2155 GMT 11 August], the enemy directed one of the missiles supplied to it by Zionism and Arab agents at Baghdad. It landed on an unimportant area. The enemy forces also shelled residential areas in the steadfast city of Basra with long-range artillery today. The enemy shelling led to the martyring of 3 children, the injury of 18 civilians, including 7 children and 5 women, and the damage of 7 houses, 1 shop, and 2 cars.

These criminal acts give conclusive evidence that the Iranian rulers do not hesitate to violate international law and basic principles of human society. We reaffirm from a position of strength and capability that we possess the destructive power and means by which we can transform any Iranian area into rubble. The Iraqi Armed Forces will at the appropriate time take all the necessary measures which will ward off harm from their civilian citizens and preserve their lives, security, and property. Then the Khomeyniites will have nothing with which to stop God's punishment and the fire which we have prepared.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 August 1986

Attack Attempt Thwarted

JN130940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0934 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — Two Iranian fighter aircraft attempted to penetrate the Iraqi border today to attack residential areas in the Al-Sulaymaniyah Governorate at 1240 and at 1244; that is, 0840 and 0844 GMT respectively.

A military source told INA a short while ago that Iraqi antiaircraft fire intercepted the planes and forced them to flee.

Air Force Commander Cables Saddam on 'New Victory'

Sha'ban Speaks

JN121302 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense has stressed that the violent raid which Iraqi Air Force planes carried out against the floating oil-exporting terminals at Sirri Island as well as the destruction of the supertankers at these terminals are only a declaration of Iraq's ability to pursue and crush the sources of Iranian aggression everywhere.

In a cable to Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces, on the new Iraqi victory, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said that what the Iraqi Air Force did was only a meagre part of our capabilities and there is more in store for them until the war ends with a splendid victory that will be remembered by future generations, God willing.

He concluded his cable by saying: We pledge — and let the charlatans in Iran hear us — that the Iraqi Air Force will rob them of their sleep and destroy their installations everywhere in Iran and along their routes of supply. It will attack all their vital targets and destroy them along with the heads of the clique of tyranny, ignorance, and deception.

Promises Further Strikes

JN130705 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Aug (INA) — The commander of Iraq's Air Force and Air Defense has warned that the Iraqi Air Force's next attack deep inside Iran will be more harmful to the Iranian rulers than the destruction of Sirri Island if they insist on continuing their aggression against Iraq. Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban noted that Iraq has often warned these rulers that it is

capable of destroying any military or economic target it chooses anywhere inside Iranian territory. In an exclusive statement to the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* issued here today, Sha'ban said that the destruction of Sirri Island is a reaffirmation to the Iranian rulers that shifting their oil export facilities, which they use to feed their war machine, will not benefit them as long as they insist on aggression.

'Izzat Ibrahim Returns From Visit to Zambia
JN121926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT
12 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Aug (INA) — Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and his delegation returned here today after a 4-day visit to Zambia. During the visit, he held talks with Grey Zulu, secretary general of the Zambian United National Independence Party, on relations between the two friendly coun-tries and ways to promote them as well as on the Arab, African, and international situation.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda also received the Iraqi RCC vice chairman and his delegation, which comprised Light Industries Minister Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Youth Minister 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, and a number of other officials.

Birri: UNIFIL Clash 'Regrettable Incident'

NC130645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri has expressed hope that the French Government, the UN secretary general, and the UNIFIL command will regard what has happened [the clashes between Amal and the French contingent in southern Lebanon] merely as a regrettable incident involving only one party. He stressed to the leaders of the Amal Movement that the shooting must stop, and that UNIFIL and its role in the south must be preserved. He said: Despite the enormity of this regrettable incident, we should recall the movement's firm position on UN Resolution 425 and the support for UNIFIL which this entails. We declare our loyalty to these fundamental principles and our absolute support for the part played by the United Nations in the south. We consider its role an indivisible part of our resistance to Israel.

Birri added: We call on the leaders and men of the Amal Movement to put these wounds aside, and to keep Israel, which is used to fishing in muddy waters, as their sole target. We believe that a higher investigation committee should be formed to find out how this incident occurred and to study the background to it.

In another development, Minister Birri has received a telephone call from Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, and the two men discussed the situation in Tyre and the south in general. Minister Birri also met with a delegation of Americans of Lebanese origin, led by former Senator James Abourezk. They reviewed the current state of affairs, and the acts committed against residents of the south by Israel and its agents.

Further Clashes Between French, Amal Gunmen

NC130930 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] According to security reports, a guarded calm prevails on the combat lines in the capital, the southern suburb, and the mountain. Meanwhile, the areas where the clashes between forces of the French UNIFIL contingent and Amal Movement gunmen took place yesterday are comparatively calm.

Official UNIFIL spokesman Timor Goksel has stated that sporadic gunfire was exchanged between the French troops and the gunmen and continued until the morning. One French soldier was wounded, and fire broke out at the French logistics command headquarters in the town of Ma'rakah.

Amal Denies Renewed Fighting

NC131043 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] In reference to the situation in southern Lebanon, an Amal Movement security source has made a statement to our radio denying reports carried by certain media on renewed fighting in villages around Tyre. The source stressed that the areas which were tense yesterday are now completely calm. The same source said that stability has returned following successful efforts to contain the repercussions of yesterday's incident despite the attempts of suspect parties to exploit it.

When asked about the nature of the incident that occurred last night and which a UNIFIL spokesman has commented on, the source replied: A group of armed men fired on a French position near Al-'Abbasiyah at 2230 yesterday. An Amal unit pursued and arrested the attackers, who are being interrogated. This episode did not disrupt security, and has had no impact on the situation.

Birri Interviewed on Security Situation

JN111044 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 11 Aug (SANA) — *Tishrin* has published the interview which its team in Beirut held with Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of state for the south, minister of reconstruction, minister of justice, and leader of the Amal Movement. It appears under the headlines: The Security Situation Is Reassuring Thanks to Syrian Participation; Spreading the Security Plan in All Areas Will Achieve a Real Accord; 'Arafat Was Behind the Camps Sedition; and There Are No Major Differences Between Amal and the National Salvation Front.

On the results of the meetings that were held recently to crystallize a unified national stand on the last initiative by the regime, Birri said that the present governmental committee represents the genuine Lebanese policy because 7 of the 10 ministers form this committee. President al-Jumayyil rejected the call made by this committee and began his quixotic tours of Europe and the Gulf to break the siege.

Birri made a number of remarks on Al-Jumayyil's initiative in which Al-Jumayyil expressed his readiness to discuss the conciliatory plans presented before the Chamber of Deputies and the government. He said that this is not an initiative because it contains nothing new at all; it cancels the achievements attained because it ignores the tripartite agreement as well as all the developments that have taken place since the constitutional document; it is unconstitutional and encroaches on the right of separation of powers; and it abrogates the tripartite agreement in particular because it deals with it as though it were any other plan in the bazaar. Nabih Birri said that this initiative is an ambush aimed at breaking the siege of a person and not of the homeland. [passage omitted]

Birri affirmed that there are no major differences between the Amal Movement and the Palestine National Salvation Front. He said that Palestine is the liberation objective of Amal and of every element in Amal. Birri also affirmed that 'Arafat was behind the sedition that took place in the camps among the sons of the one rank. 'Arafat reached agreements with those who perpetrated the Sabra and Shatila massacre among the Phalangists and cooperated with the Arabs who surrendered to Israel. [passage omitted]

Southern Suburb Tense After Gunmen Kill 2

NC121713 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A state of extreme tension is reported in the Al-Ghubayrah section of Beirut's southern suburb, where gunmen are currently deploying. This follows an incident in which four gunmen riding in a Renault stationwagon shot dead two people and wounded another. The dead are Hasan Yunis and Wasim Mansur. The former is the brother of Fawwaz Yunis, the Amal official in the southern suburb.

13 Reported Dead in 11 Aug Israeli Raid

NC121726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the Israeli raid on Ba'labakk yesterday left 13 militiamen dead. They are nine Palestinians, three Syrians, and one Lebanese. The raid damaged a 2-story building used by Fatah dissidents loyal to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. Three military trucks were also damaged.

Al-Jumayyil Confers With Leading Christian Officials

NC122109 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today held a series of meetings with Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah, Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, and other key political, security, and military figures in East Beirut.

The participants in these meetings discussed the situation in East Beirut. They reviewed field reports from various East Beirut areas, and expressed satisfaction over the return of normal life there.

The conferees noted that a wave of tendentious rumors has been circulating, the purpose of which is to create confusion and tension in East Beirut. This is despite the fact that everything was reported to be back to normal there today and that no clashes or untoward events have taken place.

The participants also examined last week's course of events. They told the president that all outstanding issues are being dealt with and that the use of force has been rejected by all concerned. Solutions will be sought within institutional frameworks, they confirmed.

The participants reviewed the orders given to all militiamen to return to their centers and barracks, and stressed the need to prevent any military action and avoid any shows of force.

Finally, the president briefed his interlocutors on current political initiatives. They agreed with him that the recent events in East Beirut were designed to obstruct these efforts. The conferees also examined ways of accelerating the search for a way out of the current crisis.

In another development, President al-Jumayyil today visited Dr Fu'ad Abu Nadir in Mar Yusuf hospital, and discussed recent developments with him. Dr Samir Ja'ja' also visited Abu Nadir and said that it is essential to restore normalcy and work for a solution within the established political and institutional framework.

Communists, Ba'th Party Officials Arrested
NC131215 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Excerpt] According to exclusive information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrian authorities have arrested some 340 Communists and Ba'thists in Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo in connection with recent incidents in the country. The reports add that six Ba'thist officials are among those held on suspicion of involvement in these events.

Other information received by the Voice of Lebanon indicates that the Saudi security forces have detained 400 Iranian and Lebanese citizens. These individuals have been accused of possessing weapons for distribution inside Saudi Arabia in order to create chaos and overthrow the government there. The reports note that those in custody carried pamphlets attacking Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the Gulf states. The pamphlets called for armed revolution against the current regimes in these countries. [passage omitted]

Talas Gives Reason for Refusal To Receive Bush
LD131144 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0846 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Kuwait, 13 Aug (KUNA) — Syrian Defense Minister Lieutenant General Mustafa Talas, affirmed that Syria is prepared to fight Israel at any time and that the Syrian Army is stronger now than ever before.

Lt Gen Talas warned, in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* published here today, that any Israeli military adventure "will be no picnic and there will be a lot of casualties — killed and injured."

The Syrian minister, speaking in Paris where he is spending several days leave, described the Israeli Likud and Labor Parties as "two sides of one coin and there is no difference between the two regarding Syria."

Mr Talas refused to give any details about the advanced military hardware which the Syrian Army posesses, however, he emphasized that the present Syrian Army is stronger than ever before.

The Syrian defense minister attacked the United States and those who lay bets on peaceful solutions in the region and said: "Betting on the U.S. Administration is wrong because the U.S. Administration implements Israel's policy and what it offers the Arabs is not peace but capitulation to Israel." He denied that a secret meeting has taken place between U.S. Vice President George Bush during his recent tour in the area, and any of the Syrian officials, noting that Syria refused to receive him [Bush] and had given reasons at the time. Bush had asked to visit Syria to discuss what he called terrorism but Syria refused this expressing its view that it has nothing to do with the subject and that it has no desire of meeting with Bush to discuss just this subject.

The Syrian minister said he "could not respect Bush even if he was president of the United States after seeing him kneeling and weeping before the wailing wall in occupied Jerusalem."

He stated that visits by U.S. officials to the Middle East region have also lost their importance and credibility because they [U.S. officials] have become hostages to Israel.

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, Syrian Defense Minister Lt Gen Mustafa Talas said it is not possible to settle this conflict except by armed struggle against Israel; also we cannot look for a just and comprehensive peace via the U.S. or the Israeli outlook; also Israel will not accept peace with the Arabs unless they come on their knees and surrender.

Talas revealed that he had personally refused to meet William Eagleton, the U.S. ambassador in Damascus, who asked to meet him at Secretary of State George Shultz' request in order to obtain a copy of the book — *Zion's Dough* [*Fatir Sihyon*] — against which Israel is launching a wide campaign considering it anti-Zionist and anti-Semitic.

Regarding the Syrian stand toward the Arab summit, he said that his country is in favor of holding such a summit, however, he defined the conditions for holding it noting that Syria wants a summit "under the umbrella of massing Arab energy to confront Israel and the United States". He added, "Syria does not welcome any summit being convened for any other objective." He renewed Syria's rejection of the Ifrane summit held between Morocco's King Hassan II and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last month, following which Syria severed its diplomatic relations with Morocco, recalled its ambassador from Rabat and asked the Moroccan ambassador to leave Damascus immediately.

Talas described Syrian-Jordanian relations as "good relations which are developing further."

Concerning the Lebanese crisis, the Syrian minister expressed his country's readiness to introduce ammendments to the tripartite agreement signed by the active Lebanese forces in Damascus earlier this year, however, he said "provided these ammendments do not touch the essence of the agreement and do not destroy it completely."

He affirmed Syria's determination to realize peace in Lebanon and to strike at whoever attempts to tamper with its security. He said that the security plan which they started to implement in West Beirut and the southern sector last week will extend to the other Lebanese areas including East Beirut and the Christian areas.

He described his country's relations with France as being stronger now than at any time before, and said Syria is working toward the release of the abducted Frenchmen in Lebanon without giving details on the subject.

Mr Talas will shortly submit his doctorate degree dissertation to the Sorbonne on the strategic approach of Soviet Marshal Zhukov, one of the USSR's heroes during World War II and the liberator of Berlin city.

Interviewed by TISHRIN
PM121241 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 2 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces and Syrian defense minister, by *Tishrin* correspondent in Damascus on 41st Syrian Army Anniversary]

[Excerpts] Question: On the 41st anniversary of the establishment of our valiant Armed Forces, is it possible to tell us about the developments they have been through?

Answer: With great pride and honor we would say that our valiant Armed Forces are entering their 42d year stronger, tougher, and more determined than ever to confront the challenges facing our nation, particularly under these critical circumstances when U.S. imperialism and Zionism and their agents are trying to create more rifts in the Arab ranks with the aim of liquidating the Arab struggle and encouraging the advocates of capitulation under the treachrous Camp David umbrella. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad's Syria, the bastion of steadfastness and confrontation, today stands taller and is more influential in its confrontation with the forces of evil and aggression because it has proven itself worthy in defending the Arab nation's dignity, rights, and future and because all the criminal attempts to drag it to a position of humiliation and capitulation have failed, just as the attempts to transform the Arab-Zionist conflict from being a conflict of destiny and fate into a transient conflict over borders have failed. [passage omitted]

The enemies of our nation are escalating their aggressive and criminal attempts; they seek Syria's strength more than anything else and they look on revolutionary Syria, the lofty bastion that is growing in strength, with eyes filled with hatred, malice, and anger. But all this will be of no avail to them, because they will only be smashing their heads against rocks and their fate will be no better than that of the Mongels and the Tartars, however cunning they may be in their criminal and aggressive methods. The important fact is that the Arab nation's will symbolized by Syria's al-Asad, with all its strength and weight, will not be defeated; it will topple all the agents and conspirators, and it alone is capable of continuing the march of Arab history. [passage omitted]

Question: How do you view the present situation in Lebanon, especially since the recent Damascus agreement?

Answer: The Lebanese Arab people are part of the Arab nation; what befalls them befalls us and affects us and the future of our Arab nation. It was on the basis of this premise that some 10 years ago we urgently responded to the Arab masses' appeal there in order to stop further bloodshed and to stand against attempts at dismemberment and partitioning and the consequent adverse effects this would have on the Arab ranks. Syria has made great sacrifices to enable Lebanon to remain Arab, strong, and healthy. If Syria succeeded to a great extent in achieving its objective of enabling the Arab will to reign supreme, its present steps -- steps which emanate from the Damascus agreement and whose positive effects are being felt in the atmosphere of calm, reassurance, and stability prevailing in the city of Beirut — will be even stronger and more effective in restoring stability and security in Lebanon, no matter how the forces of evil and aggression may try to hinder the process of maintaining security. Al-Asad's Syria, in carrying out its national responsibility, will continue this process with strength and resolve until normal life is restored in Arab Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Question: What is your opinion of the recent treasonable attitude of the Moroccan monarch, and what is its effect on the question of Arab struggle?

Answer: The agent Moroccan regime has exposed its true, treasonable self, whose aim is to stab the Arab nation, deepen the Arab rift, and attempt to bolster the "endeavors" of the advocates of peace when the Camp David treachery was on the verge of collapse. By meeting the terrorist Shim'on Peres — the Zionist enemy prime minister — King Hassan II has flouted the Arab summit resolutions, challenged the Arab masses' feelings, and disregarded the blood of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of defending the Arab nation and achieving its objective of liberating the usurped land and rights. Certainly this abominable action by Hassan II was no impromptu thing; rather it was a link in the chain of treasons that began before the visit of treason and shame which the murdered Al-Sadat made to occupied Jerusalem and which marked the beginning of disruption in the Arab ranks. [passage omitted]

Arab Syria cannot possibly remain silent over such criminal and treasonable actions. While it will seek to topple the treacherous regimes with the support of our broad Arab masses, it stresses that conspiracy will not succeed. Our Arab nation will once again prove its originality and ability to resist and to confront. It is impossible for them to extinguish God's light with their words. Our Arab nation's will always remain triumphant. [passage omitted]

Question: What is your opinion of the suspect activities which the United States is carrying out in the area?

Answer: The suspect activities, whether visits by U.S. officials from time to time or mere contacts, are entirely aimed at one objective — to dominate and subjugate the area, primarily with support of the Zionist racist entity. We have been afflicted by such activities which have been exposed and become known to us. We can affirm that all the attempts will fa'l utterly and the agents will be unable to break our Arab people's will regardless of the means of strength, support, and backing which U.S. imperialism provides for them. This is the evident truth which events have proved and will continue to prove at all times and in all places. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad: Efforts to Free Hostages 'Will Continue'

JN121712 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1330 today an American-Arab societies delegation comprising Bishop Philip Saliba, bishop of the Orthodox Arab Antioch Parish and head of the Middle Eastern Christian and Muslim council of men

of religion in North America; Bishop Yusuf al-Tawil, Greek Catholic bishop in the United States; [former] Senator James Abourezk, chairman of the ArabAmerican Anti-Discrimination Committee and member of the Executive Council of the Organization of Arab and Americans of Arab Origin Parliamentarians; Father Hanna Badin, Bishop Philip Saliba's aide and special secretary; Father Yusuf Rahhal, Bishop Saliba's representative in Canada; attorney 'Abdin Jubarah, member of the Executive Council of the American-Arab Committee for Combating Terrorism and renowned defender of Arab causes; Dr William Mansur, member of the Executive Council of the American-Arab Committee for Combating Terrorism; Wafa Nasr, head of the committee's development and Middle East affairs department; and Harold Samahat.

During the meeting, talks revolved around the Arab homeland's issues, the situation in the diaspora, and the conditions and activities of expatriates in their countries, as well as their struggle to promote understanding and improve relations between their countries and the motherland. The members of the American-Arab societies praised Syria's stands, as well as Al-Asad's vanguard role in the Arab homeland and this role's embodiment of the Arab masses' will and strength. They affirmed that the president's leadership, wisdom, courage, principled firmness, and adherence to pan-Arab rights have promoted Arabs' image in the world, entrenched the president's world esteem, and gained great respect by all peoples.

The members of the delegation explained that Arabs in the United States and Canada are proud of Syria's positions, that they are bravely confronting, despite difficult circumstances, Zionist campaigns against their motherlands and against Americans of Arab origin, and that they are interested in exerting efforts to promote relations between their countries and the motherland on bases preserving the dignity, mutual respect, and national interests of each side.

The members of the delegation also praised the efforts Syria exerted in the past to secure the release of U.S. and other hostages. They hoped the president would continue these efforts and that these efforts would achieve success.

The president thanked the members of the delegation, as well as our sons in other countries, for their sentiments and trust and praised their efforts for the sake for the motherland's issues. The president pointed out that expatriates have a great role in confronting campaigns of lies and distortion and attempts to ruin relations between the motherland and other countries and in presenting a true image of the motherland which the Zionists are attempting to distort.

The president said the stronger the unity of the expatriates, the stronger becomes their ability to play this role, which, consequently, becomes more effective.

Th president condemned all forms of terrorism, particularly state terrorism, explaining the great and distinct difference between the liberation struggle against occupation and aggression,and terrorism.

The president said: Syria, which on humanitarian bases exerted efforts to help secure the release of U.S. and other hostages, will continue to exert every possible effort in this regard on the same bases. The president affirmed to the members of American- Arab societies that Syria will extend to the delegation every possible support concerning the subject of hostages.

Mauritanian Envoy Arrives in Damascus 9 Aug

JN091937 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Damascus — Hasni Ould Didi, Mauritanian minister of education and President Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya's envoy, arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria. He is accompanied by the Mauritanian president's personal adviser.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Ould Didi said that he is carrying a special message from the Mauritanian president to President Hafiz al-Asad. He also expressed Mauritania's appreciation for the Syrian people's struggle, under Presidnet Al-Asad, to liberate the occupied land.

Received by Al-Asad

JN101257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1300 today Hasni Ould Didi, Mauritanian minister of education, and Ahmad 'Abd al-Qadir, Mauritanian president's adviser for educational affairs. The meeting was attended by Education Minister Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad. Ould Didi conveyed to the president a message from Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of Mauritania. The president asked him to convey a reply message and his greetings to the fraternal Mauritanian people and president. The talks revolved around issues of mutual interest.

Soviet Jewry At Top of Helsinki Agenda

TA121615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Moscow has stated that the question of the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate from the Soviet Union is not on the agenda of the Helsinki talks between Israel and the Soviet Union. Gennadiy Gerasimov stated in a news conference in Moscow that only consular matters would be discussed at the Helsinki talks.

Nevertheless, it has been announced in Jerusalem that the Israeli delegation to the Helsinki talks will raise the question of Soviet Jewry at the beginning of the talks. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh nonetheless points out that this is not an ultimatum to the Soviet delegation to discuss the subject, but an explanation of Israel's position that the Prisoners of Zion must be freed and Jews must be allowed to emigrate.

Peres on Possible Likud Opposition to Tabah Accord

TA121945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The Inner Cabinet ministers are meeing tomorrow morning to discuss the Tabah arbitral compromis. Prior to the Inner Cabinet meeting Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will convene the Likud members of the Inner Cabinet to consolidate a united position. Prime Minister Peres said in an interview with the television newsreel that it is inconceivable to imagine any delay, for political reasons, in endorsing the arbitral compromis. Minister 'Ezer Weizman says that if the agreement with Egypt is not approved he will recommend a government crisis to his Alignment colleagues. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren spoke with the prime minister during the latter's tour of both Jewish and Arab villages in the north today.

[Begin videorecording] [Goren] Mr Prime Minister, the Inner Cabinet is going to hold a discussion tomorrow on approving the agreement with Egypt. Is this agreement a fait accompli from your point of view?

[Peres] Look, two delegations held negotiations. This agreement can either be accepted or rejected. It is pointless to postpone [lidhot]. The delegation that conducted the negotiations was made up of representatives of three bodies: the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign and Defense Ministries. The delegation has agreed on matters, and we, in fact, have a two-fold agreement: Part of it is the arbitral compromis while the other part concerns our total relations with Egypt in the wake of the arbitral compromis.

[Goren] Mr Prime Minister, the vice prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, says there are still no guarantees...

[Peres, interrupting] Ask me questions concerning my statements. I am never answerable for comments by others.

[Goren] I would like to ask you the following, Sir: The Likud is saying that there are still no guarantees regarding normalization, namely, regarding trade, tourism, and communications. Do you share these fears?

[Peres] Look, fears always exist. We have managed to complete everything we could complete. Let me tell you that the Likud people have forgotten that we evacuated the entire Sinai, the entire Rafah Approaches, also in return for a promise for what we term normalization. The risk we now undertake is immeasurably smaller than the risk undertaken at the time. I am a little surprised at people who removed settlements from the Rafah Aprroaches and evacuated the entire Sinai at the time. What have we agreed to so far, after all? Is it not only arbitration? [passage omitted] [end recording]

Tabah Delegations Meet, Set Up Working Teams

TA130454 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami]

[Text] The Egyptian and Israeli delegations met in Herzliyya yesterday and decided on the establishment of two working groups. One of the groups is the military team which immediately after the 'Id al-Adha festival will begin placing each border marker in Tabah on the lines preferred by the Israelis and the Egyptians. The Americans will take aerial photographs of each and every one of these border markers, and all these photographs will be attached to the arbitral compromis appendix. This military committee has to complete its work within 2 weeks. The photographs do not require endorsement by the political echelon. This, then, will complete the technical work in the field.

It was agreed that simultaneously the three legal advisers — Robert Sabel from Israel, Dr Nabil al-'Arabi from Egypt, and Alan Kreczko from the United States — will sit during these 2 weeks and choose the three international arbiters. Incidentally, each of the five [as heard] arbiters will receive $100,000 for the arbitration.

Once the five arbiters have been chosen, the matter will be brought to the foreign minister for approval. When the 2 weeks are up — if indeed they adhere to the timetable — the signing ceremony for the arbitral compromis can be held, and the arbitration can be launched in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mubarak To Cooperate With Shamir After Rotation

TA111630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy that he intends to go on cooperating with Yitzhaq Shamir when the latter assumes the premiership. Murphy told Shamir about this during a meeting they held this afternoon to brief the vice prime minister about the agreements regarding the arbitral compromis on Tabah.

Minister Shamir replied that unlike the questions of strengthening peace, tourism, trade, and cultural relations with Egypt, and that of reducing anti-Israeli pronouncements in the

Egyptian media, Tabah is not at the top of his priorities. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that Murphy conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this evening and also briefed him about the progress made in the formulation of the arbitral compromis.

Rabin on Air Force Strikes, Defense Budget Cuts

TA121710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1400 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says today that the Israeli Air Force strike in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' yesterday is part of an ongoing war against terrorists and was not in reaction to any attack by the terrorists. Minister Rabin said this during a visit to the Druze village of Julis in the Galilee. Our correspondent Qobi Mandel reports:

[Begin recording] [Mandel] The defense minister arrived at the village of Julis today in order to extend good wishes to the Druze community and to Shaykh Amin Tarif, its spiritual leader, on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha [Feast of Immolation]. Earlier, the defense minister had toured the security zone and learned about the condition of the Druze in Hasbayya. During his visit to Julis the defense minister was asked to comment on the Air Force strike in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region, which he said is part of an ongoing war against terrorism.

[Rabin] We attack terrorist targets. Let me emphasize this: The strike took place in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'; it took place near Ba'labakk, in a region where Syrian forces are deployed, but we did not attack Syrian targets; we attacked terrorist targets. We did this in other regions in Lebanon, too. This strike was not carried out in retaliation for anything, but as part of our ongoing war against terrorists. We will strike anywhere and any time we find it necessary to do so.

[Mandel] As for the defense budget, the defense minister is resolved not to allow any further budget cuts. According to Rabin, it will not be justified to continue to harm security.

[Rabin] Under the current atmosphere of partying in the Israeli streets, with private consumption having risen by 7 to 9 percent compared to last year, I do not believe that further damage to security is justified. As for specifics on this issue, I will express my opinion during the Cabinet meeting. [end recording]

Unfreezing of Lavi Project Contracts Confirmed

TA121635 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1400 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] No real damage was caused to the Lavi project as a result of the freeze of contracts by the United States. In the meantime, the freeze has ended and the contracts have been unfrozen. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar reports:

[Begin recording] Israel then confirms the unfreezing of contracts in the United States, making it clear that a technical or economic loss has not in fact been caused as a result of the Pentagon's freeze on these contracts. A senior security source told us that the argument definitely hurt both sides, and said that Israel and its future plane have lost some of their credibility. As may be recalled, the contracts were frozen in the wake of U.S. criticism about the costs of the project and Israel's ability to meet the large financial requirements involved in production.

The argument with the United States has not ended with the unfreezing of the contracts. Jerusalem is now waiting for the United States to recommend alternatives to the Lavi in about 3 months. It is hoped that the final decision will rest in the hands of the Israeli Government. At the same time, efforts are continuing to meet the test flight deadline at the end of September. This date is increasingly questioned but it seems that a delay, if any, will not exceed several weeks. [end recording]

Hungary To Attend Agricultural Fair

TA121625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Hungary will officially attend Agritech 86, a large agricultural equipment fair, scheduled to take place in Israel at the end of September. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the Hungarian national trading company had been invited to take part in the fair but the organizers did not expect it to set up a national pavillion.

Jordan Recognizes Action Against Arab Mayors

TA101211 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Aug 86 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The Jordanian Government last week canceled its recognition of the Arab mayors who were dismissed by Israel 5 years ago. Thus Jordan has belatedly given its recognition to the action taken by Israel toward the municipalities at that time.

From now on Bassam al-Shak'ah and his friends have no authority to represent the interests of their towns before the Jordanian Government. At the time Jordan did not recognize Israel's action of dismissing the mayors and demanded that they be reinstated and that new elections be held in the territories. However, following the rift with the PLO there has been a change in Jordan's policy and now it supports the appointment of new mayors. Jordan does not recognize the legitimacy of elections to other bodies in the territories, and has recently refused to recognize the results of elections to the engineers union, choosing instead to appoint four other members in order to strengthen its influence.

Our correspondent notes that last week pamphlets on behalf of Fatah and the Popular Front were distributed in the territories, in which there are sharp attacks against the notables who met Peres and against the growing activity of Jordan's supporters.

Al-Shawwa Met 'Secretly' With Peres on Territories

TA110444 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Deposed Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa revealed yesterday that he had met secretly "a number of times" over the past four months with Prime Minister Peres to discuss Al-Shawwa's plan for the return of the territories to Arab rule.

In an interview yesterday with the BBC, Al-Shawwa said Peres had told him Israel was prepared to withdraw from the Gaza Strip on condition Israel retained control of security and foreign affairs. Al-Shawwa said he had rejected the idea.

Al-Shawwa told *The Jerusalem Post* that at least two of the meetings had been initiated by Peres, and one was at his request. He said only one or two of Peres's advisers attended the meetings.

Al-Shawwa said that while no date had been set for further discussions, he would be willing to meet again with Peres.

"All through my discussions I made it very clear that I am in no position to negotiate, and that I am just talking things over," Al-Shawwa said.

Al-Shawwa said he discussed his plan to return the West Bank to Jordan, the Gaza Strip to Egypt and the Golan Heights to Syria.

In his remarks to the BBC, Al-Shawwa criticized Peres's recent meeting with 25 Palestinians from the territories, and said it would be foolish for Peres to believe he could create a new leadership in the territories. However, Al-Shawwa said the PLO was unrealistic, and had failed to evaluate correctly the situation in the territories. He called on the PLO to accept Security Council Resolution 242, or to step aside and give a mandate to persons in the territories who accept the resolution.

Al-Shawwa also told the BBC that he had turned down Israeli offers of protection following threats made against him after his recent criticism of the PLO.

Bomb Safely Detontated Near Al-Shawwa Office

TA120619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Bomb disposal experts have safely detonated a bomb planted near Rashad al-Shawwa's licensing office in Gaza. Slight damage was caused to the building. Our correspondents Arye Gus and Moshe Halevi recall that approximately 2 weeks ago an attempt was made to set fire to a packing house owned by the Al-Shawwa family. These incidents were apparently sparked by Al-Shawwa's pro-Jordanian statements.

'Abu Nidal' Group Plants Bomb Under Al-Shawwa Car

NC121312 Paris AFP in English 1240 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Tel Aviv, Aug 12 (AFP) — A bomb planted under the car of Rashad al-Shawwa, dismissed mayor of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, was defused by police Tuesday, state radio said in a report disputed by Palestinian militants.

A caller to *Agence France-Presse* in the Jordanian capital Amman claimed that the bomb was planted by Palestinian dissidents of Fatah-Revolutionary Command led by Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] and that it blew up in Mr. al-Shawwa's garage leaving victims and considerable damage.

A Gaza vegetable packing plant owned by Mr. al-Shawwa had been destroyed by fire on July 24. The fire was also claimed by the Abu Nidal group.

Israeli police linked the attacks to recent statements by Mr. al-Shawwa in favour of Jordan and critical of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In a BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) interview last Sunday, Mr. al-Shawwa accused the PLO of not showing political realism, and of not assessing the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories correctly.

Bethlehem Mayor Comments on Talks in Jordan

TA081045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj returned from a 5-day visit to Jordan this morning. During his visit he conferred with King Husayn and senior officials. Upon his return, Frayj told our correspondent Arye Gus that Jordan is determined to aid the inhabitants of the territories.

[Begin recording] [Gus] During his visit, Frayj conferred with King Husayn as well as with the Jordanian prime minister, foreign minister, and Marwan Dudin, minister in charge of affairs in the occupied territories. Upon his return to Bethlehem this morning, he brought with him the Jordanian 5-year plan, or as it is officially called, the Socioeconomic Plan for Assistance to the Inhabitants of the Territories. Frayj says that this plan is vital since the inhabitants of the territories desperately need it.

[Frayj — in English] Well, Jordan is part and parcel of our people and we are together one family. So, if your brother in Jordan tries to help you here it is something natural and it is also a moral duty. And, I think Jordan....

[Gus translates the above and continues] While in Jordan, he heard about the development plan in the fields of agriculture, industry, and other areas. Jordan's position regarding the PLO has not changed, Frayj notes, although he would rather not elaborate on this point. He priases U.S. Vice President George Bush, who conferred with leaders of the region, saying: Although one should not expect any miracles to occur in one visit, there is no doubt that it will promote the political process in the region.

During Frayj's stay in Amman, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met with 25 Palestinian notables from the territories. Frayj noted that these meetings are very important and that he personally congratulates the prime minister for initiating the meeting.

[Frayj — in English] Such meetings are useful, they are necessary, and I think the Israelis have neglected for a long time the people here in not talking to us on the high level. So, I thank Mr Peres personally for now initiating this meeting. It was a good meeting.

[Gus translates the above and continues] Nobody expectes immediate achievements, Frayj said, but as long as we live together we should go on meeting. [end recording]

Talks on Jordan Bank in Territories 'Well Advanced'

TA110643 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is understood to be "extremely eager" to wrap up the Israeli-Jordanian contacts on the opening of branches of a Jordanian bank in the West Bank, sources in Jerusalem said yesterday.

Shultz apparently hopes that the bank would act as a cats-paw for the resurgence of Jordanian influence in the territories, and as a channel for Jordanian funds and western aid coming through Jordan for the development of the territories.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said yesterday that Prime Minister Peres "supports" the opening of branches of a Jordanian bank, and that Defence Minister Rabin, who is responsible for the territories, is also agreeable to the idea.

But Rabin is conditioning such a development on the military government's ability to supervise the activities of the branches, presumably to keep out PLO funds.

There have been recent Israeli-Jordanian exchanges on the matter via American mediation. Israeli officials are worried that too much advance publicity could lead either to King Husayn getting cold feet or to right-wing protests in Israel.

It is not yet clear which Jordanian bank is being considered for the move, but it is understood that the negotiations are fairly well advanced.

AL-FAJR on Jordan's Development Plan for Territories

TA081423 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Dubious Efforts Will Come to Nothing"]]

[Text] More than one observation must be made about what is referred to as "Jordan's 5-year plan," whose broad outline was announced the day before yesterday in Amman and which the Jordanian authorities claimed was formulated "in response to the economic and social needs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip" over the next 5 years.

The first observation is that without political coordination between the Jordanian Government and the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, any separate Jordanian plan is no more than a mere device to buy "fealty" for Jordan by exploiting the deteriorating economic situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The second observation is that most of the funds on which the aforementioned "plan" will rely are Arab funds. The Arab governments contributing to the financing will therefore want to supervise the distribution of these funds in the occupied territories. This must only be done through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee which was basically established for this purpose after the Baghdad summit resolutions in 1978 and which was commissioned with the task of supervising the supply of necessary Arab aid to the residents of the occupied territories.

Another observation is that Jordan, by ignoring the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, will be using the aid called for in the "Jordanian 5-year plan" to heighten the existing differences between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides, just as the Israeli authorities halted all development projects in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from 1981 to 1982 and made the continuation of the project conditional on the "supervision" of what was then called the "Village Leagues." Thus the more things change, the more they remain the same.

On the basis of these observations it should be stressed that any attempt to wrest the "fealty" of our Palestinian people in the occupied territories will be doomed to utter failure, and any dubious effort aimed at creating what is called an alternative Palestinian leadership to the legitimate Palestinian leadership is like writing on water.

Two E. Jerusalem Papers Ordered Closed 12 Aug

TA121520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Two East Jerusalem publications, the *Al-Mithaq* newspaper and the *Al-'Ahd* magazine, will be closed at midnight tonight. The person in charge of the Jerusalem District of the Interior Ministry, Rafi Levi, informed the owners of the papers that he decided to close them according to the defense regulations for emergency periods after he examined their reservations and arguments against the closure. The *Al-Mithaq* editor announced he would appeal in court.

E. Jerusalem Paper Foresees New Jordanian Government

TA121344 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Informed sources in Amman have reported that the Jordanian capital is currently witnessing intensive consultations with the aim of setting up a new Jordanian Government that will replace Zayd al-Rifa'i's.

It is being said that the strongest candidate to head the new government is Marwan al-Qasim, head of the Jordanian royal court, and that 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah will take over the foreign and information portfolios.

These sources added that the new government will consist of 25 ministers and that its formation will most likely be announced following the 'Id al-Adha holiday.

Authorities Demolish Wall at Al-Duhayshah Entrance
TA130959 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The Military Administration has demolished the wall which blocked the main entrance to the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, south of Bethlehem. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the wall was built 6 years ago after a hand grenade had been thrown at an IDF patrol. A senior officer told our correspondent that the demolition of the wall was made possible by the quiet that has prevailed in the camp during the past few months. The regional director of UNRWA expressed satisfaction over the move, saying that this will make lives of the Al-Duhayshah residents easier.

Bomb Safely Detonated in Netanya 12 Aug
TA120629 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0623 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A bomb was discovered and safely detonated in Netanya this morning. The medium-sized bomb was planted in a bag under a vegetable stall located at the corner of Shoham and Yahalom Streets. Our correspondent Dov Gilhar reports that two municipal inspectors and the owner of the stall discovered the bag at approximately 0800 this morning and alerted the Netanya police to the scene.

Security Problems Said Central to Yamoussoukro Summit
AB121708 Libreville Africa No.1 in French
1230 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] We have a little more information on the contents of talks at the Yamoussoukro African mini-summit. In fact, a little more is known about it. It is known today that security problems were the central point of the discussions of the quadripartite mini-summit involving Gabon, Ivory Coast, Zaire, and Togo held in Yamoussoukro yesterday. Proof of this is the presence at the deliberation of military officials from Senegal and Cameroon.

The mini-summit organized by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, Zairian leader Mobutu Sese Seko, Gnassing-be Eyadema of Togo, and Omar Bongo of Gabon, on one hand, stressed the need to wage a war against international terrorism and on the other, denounced the occupation of northern Chad by Libyan troops.

Apart from security problems, the Yamoussoukro meeting also discussed the political situation in southern Africa and the economic crisis on the continent. These two questions were the main points at the OAU summit deliberations in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. We are going to contact our special correspondent, Jean-Joseph Mbourou who, after Yamoussoukro, where he attended the African mini-summit yesterday, is presently in Lome for more details on this mini-summit which I just touched on.

[Begin Mbourou recording] Security problems dominated the Yamoussoukro mini-summit which brought together the Ivorian president, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the heads of state of Gabon, Togo, and Zaire as well as the Senegalese and Cameroonian ministers of the Armed Forces. The chiefs of staff of the Cameroonian and Senegalese Armed Forces also participated in the deliberation which is of capital importance in view of the revelations made in Lome yesterday by the Togolese interior minister who informed the international press about the discovery on Togolese territory of two suitcases full of explosives and highly sophisticated arms among which were an automatic 365 pistol and fragmentation grenades [grenades a fragmentation]. The nine persons suspected of being the owners of this arsenal are in detention now. Their arrests made it possible to follow the itinerary of these armaments.

According to the Togolese minister of interior, the suitcases containing the explosives were brought from Cotonou to Lome via the Mono River by a group of Togolese and Beninese who received them from the ambassador of an African state accredited to the Beninese capital. As for the pistols and other ammunition, these were brought to Lome by a Togolese in Burkina Faso, and these materials, according to the Togolese minister of interior, came from Libya. These materials were to be used to cause insecurity in Lome: destruction of the U.S. Embassy and the central market of the capital as well as attacks in various movie houses in Lome.

Togo was not the only target country of this destabilizing act because the revelations of the Togolese interior minister disclosed that two other West African countries and one Central African country figured on the list of target countries. The affair was therefore deemed important enough for the convening of the Yamoussoukro consultative meeting during which, it is easily conjectured, that the heads of delegation and heads of state took a number of measures aimed at strengthening security in the Central and West African subregion. Which measures? This is difficult to say for the moment since very little information was received on the Yamoussoukro deliberations.

In any case, the issue of security will again be on the agenda of discussions that Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema will have today in Lome with his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo, who arrived about 30 minutes ago in the Togolese capital from Yamoussoukrou. The Zairian head of state, Mobutu Sese Seko, who also took part in the Yamoussoukro mini-summit, also left the Ivorian capital early this morning for Rabat and Lisbon.

LIBYA

U.S. Envoy's Cairo Residence Reportedly Attacked

LD131234 Tripoli JANA in English 1742 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Egyptian Capital, Dulhijja 7, Shahr Hannibal 12, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — News from the Egyptian capital talk about unidentified persons attacked with machine guns the residence of U.S. ambassador to the Egyptian regime.

The French news agency reported that news have been talking of a senior U.S. diplomat in the Egyptian capital being attacked by a gun using a silencer.

The agency added that a worker in a workshop adjacent to the U.S. ambassador's residence was shot on yesterday afternoon with a (?bulletin) the source of which until now could not be established. The agency quoted U.S. sources saying that the bullet was 9mm in calibre and might have been aimed at one of the U.S. Embassy's staff.

Syrian 'Air Defense Personnel' Reported Increasing

JN130642 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 11 Aug 86

[Text] A diplomatic source in London has told *Al-Ittihad* that Syria recently increased the number of its air defense personnel supervising SAM-5 missiles in Libya. The source added that the Syrian measure represents a reaction to repeated U.S. requests that these personnel be withdrawn.

The Libyan Arab Jamihiriyyah had thanked Syria officially for providing Libya with military personnel and technical experts who helped the Libyans repel the U.S. attack on Libyan cities during the Gulf of Sidra crisis.

SUDAN

National Alliance-SPLM Statement

EA121721 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Aug — SUNA brings you the text of the statement issued on the meeting of the expanded National Alliance Committee with the SPLM-SPLA as a follow up to the Koka Dam resolutions:

Being aware of the hardships which the homeland is undergoing and out of a belief in the necessity of arriving at radical solutions to national issues, and in pursuit of peace and out of our faith in the historic Koka Dam Declaration, [words indistinct] national action, and desiring to be in step with the spirit of the continuing democratic national dialogue, a delegation of the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland held a meeting with a delegation from the SPLM in Addis Ababa, capital of fraternal Ethiopia, from 5 to 11 August, 1986.

The meetings began with two sessions that included all members of the two delegations. The remainder of the sessions continued every day until late at night in the form of a working committee of the Alliance and the Movement. The talks were very frank [word indistinct] and there was concern to stop the shedding of Sudanese blood through a common understanding on the fundamental issues of the homeland, and due to the spirit of patriotic relations that exists between the Alliance and the People's Movement and all the forces of the uprising.

The aim of the talks was to decide on a practical framework in respect of the essential issues and to prepare the atmosphere as laid down in the Koka Dam Declaration, as well as to assess and evaluate progress to date and to decide on what can now be done and what needs to be done to achieve peace and to hold the constitutional conference.

Over the past 5 months, a number of these points took shape relecting basic factors in preparation of the atmosphere [words indistinct] the government and the constitutional conference to discuss the problem of Sudan [words indistinct] and the cancellation of agreements which affect the sovereignty of the country as well as self-reliance. The two sides are agreed on the participation of all political forces in the current efforts (?to achieve) peace.

As for the rest of the points in the declaration to prepare the atmosphere, the talks were purposeful and wide-ranging, particularly concerning the cancellation of the September [Shariah] laws. The talks focused on possible alternative laws.

The meeting agreed on the need for more efforts to (?formulate) laws acceptable to both parties, but the SPLM delegation pointed out the importance of reverting to the laws of [words indistinct].

On the question of the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964, the two sides agreed on the nature of the constitutional changes that have occurred in the political arena. The possibility of amending the Constitution in order to incorporate the 1956 Constitution and the amendments of 1964 was discussed [words indistinct]. The meeting was of the view that this could be attained by stipulating the issuing of laws which do not contravene the human rights of citizens.

However, the SPLM delegation saw the need to omit article [words indistinct] and the laws of September [words indistinct] to occur simultaneously with a cease-fire and the lifting of the state of emergency in all parts of the country. This is to be followed by a decision on deferred points in the Koka Dam Declaration. Following this the date for the convening of the constitutional conference can be fixed.

It is clear that differences in view point were limited to a small number of issues and they will be overcome through the efforts of the National Alliance, the SPLM, and all the patriotic forces who call for peace.

It is worth mentioning that Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi met Colonel John Garang, leader of the SPLM in his capacity as leader of the Al-Ummah Party. He held discussions with John Garang lasting several hours. This was followed by the meeting between the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Homeland and the SPLM, which have issued the statement.

SPLA-SPLM Statement on National Alliance Meeting

EA121711 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1311 GMT 12 Aug 86

[SPLA-SPLM press statement on SPLM-National Alliance Joint Liaison Committee meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 5-11 August 1986]

[Text] Inspired by the Koka Dam Declaration, and fully committed to the attainment of its objectives so as to pave the way to the proposed national constitutional conference, the Joint Liason Committee of the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation for the purpose of reviewing progress with regard to the implementation of the provisions of the Koka Dam Declaration met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 5th to 11th August 1986.

I. The 31-member SPLM-SPLA delegation headed by Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command and deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics together with the National Alliance for National Salvation side of the Joint Liaison Committee comprising 25 persons under the leadership of Dr Khalid Yaji, president of the Council for National Alliance, commenced discussions with a full briefing of the former by the latter on the efforts exerted by the alliance since the last Joint Liaison Committee meeting in June 1986 in order to bring about a conducive atmosphere for convening the national constitutional conference as stipulated in the Koka Dam declaration.

II. With respect to the serious and meticulous appraisal by the two sides of the progress scored so far in the earnest quest for the necessary conducive atmosphere leading to the proposed national constitutional conference to discuss the fundamental problems of the Sudan, the SPLM-SPLA side took note of the fact:

A. That the government of the day in Khartoum has come to (?feel) that the proposed national constitutional conference is to be held for the purpose of discussing the fundamental problems of the country, and not the so-called problem of the southern Sudan.
B. That the government of the day in Khartoum has declared its intention to abrogate military pacts concluded between Sudan and other countries and which infringe on Sudan's national sovereignty.
C. That the National Alliance for National Salvation side communicated the alliances awareness of the current stand of the government of the day in Khartoum on the subject matter of the proposed National Constitutional Conference as stated in "A" above, as well as the declaration by the same government of the intention to scrap military pacts concluded between Sudan and other countries.

III. The SPLM-SPLA deems imperative the repeal of the Shariah Laws imposed between September 1983 in addition to all other laws restrictive of freedom. These laws should be replaced with the laws that were imposed before September 1983 specifically, these substitute laws are the 1974 laws which the SPLM-SPLA believes should be enacted.

IV. Between now and the time an agreement shall be reached in the proposed national constitutional conference by all political forces as to the constitution that should govern Sudan, it is the position of the SPLM-SPLA that the constitution which should in the meantime prevail in the country is the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964, after incorporating into it regional governments and all other such matters on which a consensus opinion of all the political forces is reached.

The call by the SPLM-SPLA for the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964 stems from the fact that this Constitution is a secular one and therefore from the movements point of view the most ideal given Sudan's objective reality. However, the alliances side maintained the view that on account of practical obstacles, it would be difficult to revert to the said constitution and that it would be easier to amend the 1985 transitional constitution by imparting to it the spirit of the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964.

On this account, the SPLM-SPLA demanded that the repeal of the article on Shariah contained in the 1985 transitional constitution was essential if the SPLM-SPLA was to accept the suggestion of the alliance to consider amendment of the 1985 transitional constitution rather than the 1956 Constitution as amended in 1964.

V. The SPLM-SPLA was informed in the meeting that the government of the day in Khartoum links the issue of the lifting of the state of emergency with a declaration of cease-fire. Although the SPLM-SPLA recognizes that this argument may be valid in relation to the areas in which war is being waged, SPLM-SPLA demanded the lifting of the state of emergency in areas where there is no war since its maintenance in those areas becomes totally unwarranted in view of the government's linkage between the state of emergency and the cease-fire.

VI. The SPLM-SPLA deems essential the resolution of the points deferred in the Koka Dam Declaration before the proposed national constitutional conference is convened.

VII. Once all the aforestated prerequisites are implemented there shall be declared a ceasefire to be simultaneously coupled with the lifting of the state of emergency all over the country.

VIII. In the course of the meeting the SPLM-SPLA side expressed the view that the current peace endeavor by the SPLM and the National Alliance for National Salvation should likely get a boost if other political forces in the country could be drawn into the peace process. Accordingly, the SPLM-SPLA side suggested that the relevant provisions of the Koka Dam Declaration be invoked to extend formal invitation to the political forces, both political parties and trade unions, that were not parties to the Koka Dam Declaration to join the Koka Dam Initiatives. The SPLM-SPLA envisages that these political elements should be involved in the Koka Dam initiatives through the expansion of the existing Joint Liaison Committee to include members from those political forces which did not participate in the Koka Dam Conference.

IX. The two sides agreed on the importance of continuing consultations with one another and the follow up of developments

pertaining to the creation of the conducive atmosphere for the proposed national constitutional conference, within the context of the Joint Liaison Committee whether in its expanded form mentioned above or otherwise, and that shall be through the present established and often challenged [as heard] between the National Alliance for National Salvation and the SPLM-SPLA both of whom shall fix a date for the next meeting of the Liaison Committee.

Al-Mahdi Visits Moscow for Talks

For Soviet coverage of the visit to Moscow of Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the Soviet Union *Daily Report* for 12 August and subsequent issues.

Al-Mirghani Addresses New U.S. Ambassador

JN121750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Aug 12 (SUNA) — The U.S. was "not patient enough" when it decided to freeze its aid to Sudan and divert this aid to other countries, Chairman of the Supreme Council Ahmad al-Mirghani said here today.

Al-Mirghani addressing the ceremony of receiving the credentials of new U.S. ambassador here, Norman Anderson, added that this issue needs more "patience" and "cautiousness".

The Sudanese people and government "highly appreciate" the U.S. support to Sudan to contain drought and famine plight Al-Mirghani said.

He further affirmed that Sudan is considered one of the most "secure" and "peaceful" countries in the world.

Al-Mirghani was apparently referring to previous U.S. allegations saying that "Khartoum is full of terrorists".

The new U.S. ambassador, however, addressed the ceremony and said that Reagan administration pays great importance to the "safety" of the "American nationals" in the Sudan and is committed, in the meantime, to provide possible aid to famine and drought hit people.

He further hailed the new democratic development the Sudan witnesses, pointing out that it will contribute in more "understanding" between the two countries. [passage omitted]

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Liberation Front Leader 'Gunned Down'

JN111127 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Kasala/East Sudan, Aug 11, SUNA — An Eritrean leader from the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front EPLF was gunned down in the East Regions provincial capital by an unidentified person yesterday.

Mr Gusna Glazmi is the second Eritrean leader to be killed in this border town during some three weeks.

Investigations are still going on to find the author and cause of the crime, police sources say.

The independent daily *Al-Siyasah* however, attributed the killing to the current splits within the ranks of the EPLF which led to the physical liquidation of the front's prominent figures.

Government Troops Bomb Eritrean Villages

EA111928 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Summary] On 7 August, two warplanes of the fascist Addis Ababa regime bombed the villages of Deki Dashim and Habela in Shilalo District for 45 minutes. Two men were killed. A 16-year-old girl and two other people wounded in the bombing are being cared for at the Peoples Front hospital.

Foreign Affairs Minister Wolde Visits Bulgaria

For Bulgarian coverage of the visit to Bulgaria by Minister of Foreign Affairs Goshu Wolde, including his talks with Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and a press conference with Bulgarian news media, see the Bulgaria section of the 11 August Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

SOMALIA

Barre's Declining Health, Power Struggle Reported

EA122057 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Reports from Mogadishu indicate that the health of Mohamed Siad Barre has weakened very much and is deteriorating daily. As is known, on 23 May he was injured in a car accident, on top of which he is suffering from throat cancer, which has weakened him. His present condition is between life and death.

Reports from Mogadishu add that the struggle for the president's position is continuing. A clan group supported by Siad Barre wants gradually to eliminate Mohamed Ali Samantar. It is also thought that General Samantar will go down with Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah and Brigadier General Ahmad Sulaywan Dafle.

The reports say that the group wants foreign Minister Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre [as president]. Opposed to them is Mrs Khadija [Siad Barre's wife] supporting her son Colonel Masleh whom she describes as having his fathers qualities.

TANZANIA

Defense Minister Warns Against South African Attacks

EA122034 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The Tanzania People's Defense Forces have been told to be on permanent alert against any attack by the South African apartheid regime. The deputy prime minister and minister for defense and national service, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim, said this today when addressing naval commanders and servicemen at Kigamboni.

Ndugu Salim said that the South African attacks against Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia have demonstrated the Boer regime's readiness to attack the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa. He said that the apartheid regime was aware that Tanzania was influential mong the Frontline States and that it provided all possible assistance to the freedom fighters.

Ndugu Salim said that it was a must, therefore, to be fully prepared in case of any attacks by the Boers against Tanzania. Ndugu Salim, who was visiting naval units today, called on the commanders and servicemen to use their skills and experience in defense of Tanzania's territorial waters.

UGANDA

Museveni Cited on Relations With Tanzania, RSA Issue

EA122100 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Kampala — President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has reiterated his government's desire to broaden bilateral relations with Tanzania because of Tanzania's clear policy. The Ugandan president told the *Tanzania News Agency* that it was the responsibility of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi and the ruling party in Uganda to promote cooperation in the interests of the two countries. He said that his government was nationalistic and would never betray the policies of the two countries because it did represent the interests of foreign powers while Tanzania was known for its independent stand on international issues.

Referring to the recent measures by the South African regime to frustrate Zambia and Zimbabwe economically, Mr Museveni said that the only means of defeating the Boer sanctions was by intensifying trade cooperation between independent African states and the effective use of inter-African trade routes.

President Museveni called for the scrapping of the OAU provision which states that member countries should not interfere in each others internal affairs. He said that the killing of people in one African country should not be described as an internal affair.

Museveni Reportedly To Meet Baganda Tribe Delegation
EA111022 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has agreed to meet delegation of elders from the country's Baganda tribe and discuss their demand for the restoration of the Baganda monarchy. Political sources said the president's agreement to meet the elders indicated he wanted relieve the tension between the Baganda andthe government which in the last month has issued a series of strongly worded antimonarchist statements.

The last Kabaka of Baganda, Fred Mutesa, lost his position whendeposed President Milton Obote introduced the republican Constitution in 1967. He died in exile in Britain.

NRA Commander Issues Ultimatum to Former Soldiers
EA122032 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The commander of the National Resistance Army, Commander Elly Tumwine, has asked all members of the former Armed Forces, mainly UNLA [Uganda Liberation Army], FUNA [Former Uganda National Army], FEDEMU [Uganda Federal Movement] and UFA [Uganda Freedom Army] who have not yet reported to the republic house or to the nearest NRA units to do so within 10 days from today.

In a statement issued this evening, Commander Elly Tumwine warned that anyone who will not report and surrender his weapon within that period will be treated as an enemy.

This directive does not affect those who reported but were sent on sick leave and those who were soldiers of the Former Uganda Army but were not reinstated into the NRA or any other fighting force.

CAMEROON

Foreign Ministry Condemns RSA Retaliatory Measures

AB121023 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry statement: In the view of the Cameroonian Government, retaliatory measures taken against Harare and Lusaka by the South African racist Government in reaction to the limited sanctions adopted by the recent Commonwealth mini summit in London go to prove that the Pretoria racist regime intends to engage in a show of force with the international community. This measure also shows that far from desiring to initiate positive and constructive dialogue as much with the majority blacks in South Africa as with sociopolitical organizations which are the vehicles for their legitimate claims, Pretoria intends to perpetuate an anachronistic situation whose prolongation can only lead to a general upheaval in the subregion.

On its part, the Cameroonian Government feels that the deliberate retaliatory measures taken against Harare and Lusaka, far from forcing the international community to submit to South Africa's dictates, will rather move it to show increased solidarity with these countries, who through accidents of history and geopolitics, unfortunately find themselves at the mercy of South African authorities.

The Cameroonian Government strongly condemns these acts by South Africa, and praises the courage of Zambia and Zimbabwe. While standing solidly behind them, the Cameroonian Government, faithful to its policy of African solidarity, expresses its willingness to examine with these sister countries, through bilateral or multilateral channels, measures that are likely to help them to stand this new trial. Signed by William Aurilien Eteki Mboumoua.

GABON

Petroleum Minister Interviewed on OPEC Meeting

AB111842 Libreville Africa No.1 in French
1230 GMT 11 Aug 86

["Exclusive interview" granted by Gabonese Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Mines and Petroleum Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba to reporter Rodrigue Asseyi on the recent OPEC ministerial conference held in Geneva — date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Mouvagha-Tchioba] I think one can actually say that the Gabonese minister is satisfied; I won't say quite satisfied, but satisfied with the decisions made by the recent OPEC ministerial conference.

[Asseyi] Satisfied in what way? Concerning the production quota, since we know that following the OPEC ministerial conference, the oil market has regained its former rhythm?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] We are satisfied because the change of strategy that we have been hoping for since the beginning of this year has been affirmed and realized this time. It will be recalled that at the end of last year, we started off with a new strategy, which was the reconquest of the oil market by OPEC. It is this strategy that brought the oil glut on the market and brought down the price of oil to a level that nobody would have believed a few months earlier. Therefore, during the last meeting we reverted to the old strategy which consists of putting a ceiling on our production and parceling out produciton among OPEC member countries. When we went to Brioni — as you know, this recent meeting was in two stages: The first was held in Brioni, Yugoslavia, and the second held recently in Geneva — we announced our desire to have a production ceiling of 16 million barrels per day, and this is almost what was decided in Geneva. So we can say we are satisfied as far as the general approach by our organization is concerned. If I say we were satisfied, not very satisfied, it is because we are still far away from the price we are hoping for, that is, the prices we had about a year ago. The next meeting of experts and the October ministerial meeting will determine whether the Gabonese minister is very satisfied or not.

[Asseyi] We know that there are four African countries within OPEC. When you go to such meetings, do you normally take a common stand? Was this the case in Geneva recently?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] As you know, since last year African members of OPEC began to make arrangements aimed at forming an organization of African oil producing countries. This is precisely to respond to the desire you mentioned in your question for consultations among African oil producing countries within OPEC. We consult each other often, but I must say that during the last meeting we were not able to actually make these prior consultations.

[Asseyi] According to an AFP dispatch last June, the African countries in OPEC are scheduled to meet in Libreville. What is the Libreville meeting about?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] As you know, the creation of any organization demands background consultations in several stages, and this one is no different. The first stage was an informal consultation between African ministers of OPEC during a meeting of OPEC a few months ago. This was followed up with a meeting of technicians in Lagos last year; then there was the ministerial meeting of Algiers last February. The next stage is in Libreville, but it is not a ministerial meeting but rather a meeting of experts extending to oil producing African countries that are not OPEC members. This meeting is actually going to take place this very month. The decisive stage I believe, will take place in September in Lagos.

[Asseyi] President Omar Bongo recently told Africa No.1 that a conference of heads of state of OPEC member countries is expected to take place outside the nonaligned summit. Should we expect some major decisions to be made after this conference?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] For several months or even over 2 years now Gabon and especially its head of state, President Omar Bongo, has been expressing the wish to see OPEC member countries meet at the highest level. He hinted this to an OPEC delegation, led by the Libyan minister of petroleum and including the Indonesian minister of petroleum, which visited him last year.

The difficulties stemming from the Iran-Iraq war has precluded this wish from being realized up to now. But I think the non-aligned meeting in Harare is actually an opportunity to be taken advantage of, because I am sure that with the heads of state, the difficulties we encounter at the ministerial level, will easily be solved. Since we have already set out to strengthen our organization, I can only hope that this meeting takes place.

[Asseyi] Now let's go back to this Geneva meeting at the ministerial level. What is the consequence of this meeting for the Gabonese economy?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] Well, it is a positive one, because as I told you, we had advocated a return to the initial strategy we found in the past within the OPEC and also in other sectors of international activity; that is, the setting up of a ceiling and quotas, which have become a general rule in a market which cannot really respond to total liberalism. Therefore, this return to the old strategy which is already positive can only satisfy Gabon, which is the smallest producer in OPEC. Our production cost is between $6 and $7 as compared to those — notably of the Gulf countries — which are less than 50 cents. You can see very well that we are not at the same level, and a strategy that is good for one is not necessarily good for others. Therefore, this return to the strategy of a ceiling and quotas is interesting for the Gabonese economy but it remains to be confirmed, because as you know, the decision recently made in Geneva is valid for only 2 months — September and October. During this period we must be able to work hard to determine new quotas and ceilings so that the market can be stabilized in the interest of all, not only in the interest of Gabon or other OPEC countries, but also that of the world economy.

[Asseyi] You have just said that OPEC should define a new strategy, and if this does not work? Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had proposed something recently. Al-Qadhdhafi said OPEC should keep its oil for [words indistinct] until the prices are reviewed. [words indistinct]

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] There is a saying that one should first rely on oneself. Right now we are engaged in a negotiation between producers and consumers and it is at this table that we can [word indistinct]. So we are engaged first of all in organizing ourselves first within the OPEC, working as possible to include non-OPEC oil producers who would like to cooperate with OPEC. So we do not expect any major developments from consumer countries which, although oil prices have a particular influence on world economy, only see their immediate interest, that is, the savings they can make when the oil prices fall. I hope the approach we have adopted will succeed because it is not in anybody's interest to see this plan fail now that we have all been made conscious of the need to defend ourselves after this unexpected shock.

[Asseyi] Do you still see the North Sea oil as a threat?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] This depends on [change thought] I think the media should consider this. As you know, for many years when we adopted the strategy of setting a ceiling on our production the media talked about the North Sea oil, saying that OPEC no longer was the sole influence on the oil market, and at no time was it mentioned that this decision was a voluntary one. And so when OPEC started to flood the market with oil, it was realized that OPEC is an organization that still has influence on the world oil market. So once OPEC member countries become aware that oil is a great wealth which should not be wasted but should be preserved for future generations, and agree on the need to reduce their production, in fact, production from the North Sea cannot disturb any firm decision made by the OPEC. Even if we have to go up to 14 or 10 million barrels a day, the quantity of oil produced in the North Sea will not be sufficient to disrupt a firm decision by OPEC if member countries really want it.

[Asseyi] Mr Minister, you will go back to Geneva again next October. What will be your position at that meeting?

[Mouvagha-Tchioba] Well, we are going to consult one another during the next few weeks not only at the ministry but also with oil producing companies and other organs of the state interested in agreeing on a policy. We can generally say that we must fight for a substantially larger quota than what was allocated to us in 1983. This is for two reasons: First, in 1983, the meeting lasted so long in London, I had to leave the conference, and secondly because our production since 1983 — I believe you follow the many discoveries of oil wells in our countries each year — has since increased considerably. Therefore, it is our right to claim a higher quota. This then will be one of the elements of the stand we are going to adopt and defend during the next meeting, as well as, naturally, the maintaining of a ceiling that will enable the prices to rise to a fair level for everybody.

ZAIRE

Kengo, Western Envoys Discuss Economic Problems

AB121930 Dakar PANA in French 1044 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Aug (AZAP-PANA) — Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, at his private residence in Binza on Saturday, held a breakfast working session with the ambassadors accredited to Kinshasa of Zaire's major partners — that is Belgium, the United States of America, Italy, Great Britain, France, and the FRG.

The discussions between the prime minister and the ambassador of these countries centered on Zaire's economic problems, its relations with its major partners, and the invasion of the northern part of the country — the Kivu and the Haut-Zaire regions — by migratory locusts.

This locust invasion, Luc Putman, Belgium's ambassador to Zaire, stressed while briefing newsmen, particularly preoccupies the prime minister and the Executive Council since, after this natural disaster, the problem of seed renewal arises.

Zaire's partners will give a positive response" [quotation mark as received] concerning their assistance to the country in fighting against the consequences of this evil after examining the report of the mission sent to Haut-Zaire and Kivu to assess the havoc caused by these locusts.

The prime minister's meeting with the ambassadors of Zaire's major partners follows the audience recently granted by Presi-

dent Mobutu at Gbadolite to the ambassadors of Zaire's friendly and donor countries to examine a number of economic problems confronting the country.

The coordinator of the Executive Council and his guests included in their discussions the problems engendered by the economic situation in Africa, particularly to the followup of the recent UN special conference held in New York on the social and economic situation of Africa as well as to the next nonaligned countries' conference to be held in Harare.

Communique Issued on Visit by Egypt's Butrus Ghali
NC091754 Cairo MENA in English 1706 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Kinshasa, Aug 9 (MENA) — Egypt and Zaire affirmed today that just and lasting peace in the Middle East necessitates recognition of legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self determination.

Zaire expressed appreciation of the efforts Egypt exerts for realizing peace in the region.

In the joint communique that was issued in both capitals upon the visit of Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, the two countries stressed the need to work for realizing independence of Namibia and to end racial discrimination in South Africa. They also underlined the need to impose sanctions against the racist government of Pretoria.

The two sides reaffirmed support of the Organization of African Unity.

The two sides called for the respect of unity and sovereignty of the African countries, the non-interference into home affairs, and resolving disputes through peaceful means.

They also affirmed support of the legitimate government in Chad, the communique said, expressing their intention to consolidate relations of cooperation between them in the different fields.

On the other hand, the third session of the joint Egyptian-Zaire committee for joint cooperation signed today a number of agreements for consolidating cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation and underlined the need to increase the number of Egyptian experts in Zaire.

The joint committee was led by Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and [Zairian] State Minister for Foreign Affairs Kabala Kiseka Seka. The joint committee also dealt with means of coordinating stances between the two countries during meetings of the international and regional organizations.

Egypt and Zaire agreed as well to hold the fourth session of ministers of the Nile Basin countries "Ondougou" in Kinshasa in the second half of January after coordinating stances with the countries concerned.

BURKINA FASO

Iran's Foreign Minister Velayati Arrives for Visit

Conveys Khamene'i Note to Sankara

LD121215 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug 12, IRNA — Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, currently visiting Burkina Faso, met with the country's president, Thomas Sankara, Monday and submitted him a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i.

During the meeting, President Sankara praised Iran's stands towards international and regional affairs as well as the Iraqi-imposed war.

Velayati explained recent victories of Muslim forces of Iran at the battlefields of the imposed war and outlined cooperation between the two countries at international organizations.

In another development, Burkina Faso minister for external affairs and cooperation in a meeting with Iranian delegation reiterated his country's support for Iran's stand towards the imposed war.

The host minister said that the Iraqi aggression against Iran was quite clear, adding that as it is stressed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iranian nation should not only defend their country but should also root out aggression in the region.,

The minister also elaborated on successful efforts carried out to prevent Zionist regime's infiltration into the African region.

Foreign Minister Velayati referred to the agenda of the forthcoming non-aligned meeting to be held in Harare, adding that Iran and Burkina Faso, as two pioneer countries, could cooperate greatly at international and Islamic organizations.

Meanwhile, a joint committee of cultural, political, and economic experts from the two countries in a meeting discussed grounds for bilateral cooperation and ways to create necessary coordination at international organizations including the Harare non-aligned meeting.

Foreign Minister Velayati, heading a delegation, is on an 8-nation African tour. So far, he has visited Tanzania, Gabon, Zimbabwe, Benin, Ghana, and Sierra Leone. On the last leg of his trip, Velayati is to visit Nigeria.

Further on Message, Talks

AB111353 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] The comrade chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso this morning granted an audience to Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian minister for foreign affairs. Mr Velayati, who just ended a 2-day visit to Sierra Leone, was ushered into the presidential office by Comrade Basile Guissou, the minister of external relations.

At the end of his audience, His Excellency Velayati told Seydou Traore, a television reporter, about the discussions he held with President Thomas Sankara:

[Begin recording] [Velayati in Persian fading into French translation] In the name of God, the merciful. We have just been received by President Thomas Sankara to whom we delivered a message from the Iranian head of state.

[Traore] Could you tell us about the content of this message?

[Velayati] It was a written message and it is related to the cooperation between our two countries and also extended an invitation from the Iranian president to his Burkinabe counterpart to visit Iran. I am grateful to my brother, the Burkinabe minister for external relations, who warmly welcomed us throughout our stay in the country and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Burkinabe Government as well as the Burkinabe people for their warm welcome. [end recording]

Mr Velayati also talked about the conflict which has been opposing his country and Iraq for 5 years now. He affirmed that this war will continue as long as the aggressor is not punished.

GHANA

Press Statement Issued on Visit by Iran's Velayati

LD110835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] At the end of the trip by Foreign Minister Velayati and his entourage to the African country of Ghana, the following joint press statement was issued tonight:

During the formal visit by Dr Velayati, at the invitation of Dr Obed Asamoah, the secretary of foreign affairs of Ghana, our country's foreign minister met and conferred with Mr Rawlings, the president. Mr Annan, member of the Provisional National Defense Council; and Dr Asamoah, the secretary for foreign affairs of Ghana.

During the talks, fruitful and constructive discussions were held on issues of common interest to the two countries, especially the issue of the Nonaligned Movement, international and regional issues and mutual, diplomatic-economic-cultural relations. The two sides stressed the need for expanding cooperation and coordination at international organizations, namely the UN and UNCTAD and in particular the upcoming summit in Zimbabwe.

While expressing satisfaction over the favorable mutual relations, the Islamic Republic of Iran agreed to consider ways of strengthening and deepening mutual relations and possibilities of expanding commercial cooperation, the need to sign a commercial agreement between the two countries and to create deep economic cooperation, and also to place importance on the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement under the present global circumstances.

The two sides stated that the Nonaligned Movement constantly struggles for the freedom of nations in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and other parts of the world, and on the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement the propagation of these aims should be accelerated all over the world.

The two sides declared their commitment to removing aggression, various forms of racism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and all forms of foreign domination.

Regarding the general situation in southern Africa, the two sides strongly condemned the propagation of terror by the Pretoria regime against the oppressed people of South Africa. They called for imposing comprehensive sanctions on the racist regime to expedite the removal of apartheid from South Africa. They endorsed the struggles of the people of South Africa to free themselves from the racist regime and condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and the disruptions aimed at destabilizing the Frontline countries.

The two sides condemned any form of aggression by any country against another. In this connection, the Islamic Republic of Iran described the latest developments in the aggression against Iran and the recent military victories against the aggressor Iraqi forces to the Ghanaian side, and made it clear that Iraq has proven that it persists in using force and aggression and has contravened all international regulations with its invasion of Iran, which has caused considerable loss of life and property for both the Iranian and Iraqi nations, and if it has a chance, it would mobilize its defeated Army and would attempt another attack, after receiving modern equipment.

Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran declares its decision to punish the aggressor, to maintain national security and territorial integrity, and to maintain peace and everlasting security in the Persian Gulf region.

The Islamic Republic of Iran also declares that the Nonaligned Movement must condemn Iraq for this act of aggression, in order to achieve a fair stance in this matter.

The two sides also condemned the bombings of residential areas, attacks and threats on airlines and shipping, and the use of chemical weapons by Iraq.

GUINEA

FRG Grants Loan; Armies To Resume Cooperation

AB110901 Paris AFP in French 1306 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Conakry, 7 Aug (AFP) — The FRG has granted a loan of DM5 million to the Guinean Army. This was announced on Wednesday by a West German Defense Ministry delegation at the end of a 2-day visit to Guinea.

The West German delegation, led by Colonel Herzog, an adviser at the Federal Ministry of Defense, was received during its stay by Colonel Sory Doumbouya, the Guinean defense minister, to whom it presented a gift made up of a consignment of drugs and various equipment worth DM115,000. Furthermore, the Guinean and FRG Armies decided to resume their cooperation and to further strengthen it, it was learned at the end of the visit by the FRG Defense Ministry delegation.

Relations between the two Armies, it will be recalled, were broken in 1971 after the attempted landing of Portuguese soldiers and Guinean opposition elements in Conakry in 1970. President Sekou Toure's regime, which was then in power, accused the FRG of participating in this plot and arrested several West German nationals serving in Guinea.

The DM5 million loan is meant for providing equipment for the road engineering sector of the Guinea Army.

LIBERIA

Opposition Leaders Called on To Pay Fines

AB091257 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1110 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia, NDPL, Mr Kekula Kpoto has called on the three opposition leaders recently fined by the Supreme Court to respect the court's opinion by paying the fine in the cause of national unity and reconciliation.

Mr Jackson F. Doe of the Liberia Action Party, LAP; Dr Edward B. Kessely of the Unity Party, UP; and Mr William Gabriel Kpoleh of the Liberia Unification Party, LUP; as well as Mr Wesley Johnson of the United People's Party were fined $1000 each by the Supreme Court after they were found guilty of contempt. Mr Johnson has since paid the fine.

Speaking in an interview with the *Liberian News Agency* recently, Mr Kpoto observed that as opposition leaders desirous of holding the nation's higher office in the future, it was incumbent upon them to respect the laws and uphold the Constitution of the land. The NDPL chairman also called on supporters of the three parties to help their leaders pay their fines whether they agree or disagree with the court's opinion. Mr Kpoto recalled a recent appeal by a local newspaper in its editorial to the political leaders to pay their fines in the best interest of national reconciliation, peace and political stability in the country.

Leaders Detained, Transferred

AB111816 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Leaders of the three opposition parties have reportedly been flown to the notorious Belle Yeallah Prison in Lofa County. According to the *Suntimes* newspaper issued in Monrovia today, Mr Jackson F. Doe of the Liberia Action Party [LAP], Edward Bernard Kessely of Unity Party [UP], and Gabriel Kpoleh of the Liberia Unification Party [LUP] were sent to Belle Yealleh yesterday morning at about 0930 GMT on a military plane.

When contacted yesterday, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott said he could not grant any interview on the telephone. The three political party leaders were arrested and detained at the Monro-

via Central Police Prison last week by the Supreme Court of Liberia for their failure to pay a fine of $1,000 each imposed on them.

According to the Supreme Court, they were found guilty of defying this (?mandate) which restrains them from grouping as members of the grand coalition without meeting legal requirements. Meanwhile, the executive committees of LAP, LUP, and UP have expressed shock over the manner in which their leaders are being treated.

Opposition Parties Call for Release

AB122158 Paris AFP in French 1802 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Monrovia, 12 Aug (AFP) — Three parties of the opposition to President Samuel Doe's regime have called for the immediate release of their leaders who were arrested last week and transferred Sunday aboard a military plane to Belle Yeallah, a tight security prison situated 130 km northeast of Monrovia.

The Supreme Court on 1 August imposed a $1,000 fine each on Jackson Doe of the Liberia Action Party (LAP); Edward Kessely, leader of the Unity Party (UP); and William Gabriel Kpoleh, leader of the Liberia Unification Party (LUP); for calling their parties the Grand Coalition which is banned by the authorities. For failing to pay the fines, they were arrested on Wednesday. During a news conference, LAP, LUP, and UP officials specified that the Supreme Court gave orders that the three leaders should be imprisoned in an ordinary prison in Monsterrado County near the capital and not in the "abominable Belle Yeallah Prison" which is only accessible by plane or by bushpath. According to informed sources, the transfer of the three leaders to Belle Yeallah Prison was made without the agreement of the authorities and that there is every possibility that they might be returned to Monrovia during the day of Tuesday.

ROK Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

AB110902 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Text] The foreign minister of the Republic of Korea, Yi Won-kyong, is in Liberia in continuation of a tour of five African nations. Minister Yi was met on arrival at the Roberts International Airport today by his Liberian counterpart, Dr J. Bernard Blamo. While in the country, Minister Yi will exchange views with President Samuel Kanyon Doe on major issues of common interest with a view to further strengthening the existing friendly relations between Korea and Liberia. He is also expected to call on senior government officials including Vice President Harry S. Moniba, House Speaker Samuel D. Hill, and Foreign Minister Blamo.

Offers Agricultural, Technical Aid

AB112151 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo says Liberia is undergoing both social and economic reforms and needs the support of all of its friends to achieve the goals of national reconstruction. Minister Blamo made the observation today at the Foreign Ministry when he received his ROK counterpart, His Excellency Yi Won-kyong, in audience. In response, the ROK foreign minister expressed his government's readiness to assist Liberia in its agricultural endeavors, particularly the Green Revolution recently launched by President Samuel K. Doe, as well as increase its technical assistance with [as heard] Liberia. Mr Yi said he and his delegation was happy to be in Liberia at the time of the official launching of the Green Revolution by President Doe.

Attends Honorary Dinner

AB122105 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo, has said Liberia remains firm in its support for the total liberation of the African Continent from minority rule and the pursuit of a (?functional) approach to African unity. He said in this light, the Liberian Government would continue to support the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime.

Minister Blamo was speaking last night at the Executive Pavillion at a dinner attended in honor of the visiting ROK foreign minister, Yi Won-kyong, and his delegation. He said to achieve this, Liberia's foreign policy would consistently be geared toward the maintenance of friendly relations with all peace-loving countries, irrespective of ideology and in adherence to our policy of genuine nonalignment.

Minister Blamo praised the ROK and Liberian Governments for their commitment to enhance the welfare of their respective peoples, in spite of difficulties imposed on them by the global economic recession.

Dr Blamo told the ROK envoy that his visit to Liberia was an indication of the ROK's desire to cement the already cordial and warm relations between the two countries. Minister Blamo said the Government of Liberia was grateful to the ROK Government for its continued technical and bilateral cooperation with Liberia, in spite of strains on the ROK economy.

In response, Minister Yi thanked the government and people of Liberia for the warm reception accorded him and members of his delegation since their arrival in Monrovia last Sunday. He observed that the exchange of visits between the citizens of Liberia and the ROK and increased commercial ties would bring the two countries closer together.

Minister Yi, who said he was happy over the growth of Liberia-ROK exchanges in the economic, technological, and cultural fields, commended President Samuel K. Doe for successfully returning the country from Army to civilian rule amidst national unity and concord. The ROK foreign minister then assured his country's continued cooperation and assistance to Liberia in its quest for national development.

NIGERIA

Iran's Velayati Continues Tour, Arrives in Lagos

Conveys Message to Babangida

AB121635 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] A special message from the president of Iran was today delivered to President Ibrahim Babangida, at Dodan Barracks. The visiting Iranian foreign minister, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who brought the message, said there was a need to explore more areas of cooperation between Iran and Nigeria. President Babangida called for a widening of the scope of cooperation between the two countries, and promised that efforts will be made to achieve this.

Dr Velayati told State House correspondents later that Iran would abide by the decisions taken at the last ministerial conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on production cutbacks. He said that his country had always supported the fight for an equitable oil price, and will therefore not do anything to jeopardize any efforts to achieve price stability.

Holds Talks With Bolaji Akinyemi

AB121625 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Nigeria has again expressed support for any more that will put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, said in Lagos today that Nigeria was praying for peace in the Gulf, so that Iran and Iraq could devote their resources to the development of their people. Prof Akinyemi, who was speaking at the opening of talks with his Iranian counterpart, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, said Nigeria was concerned about the war, not only because she has good relations with the two countries involved, but also because they were both pillars of the Nonaligned Movement. Prof Akinyemi also stressed the need for Nigeria and Iran to cooperate more within OPEC in the efforts to bring discipline into the organization, and ensure price stability. On the forthcoming summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe, Prof Akinyemi said it was only through unity among members that the movement could withstand pressures from outside the body.

The Iranian foreign minister in his brief remarks, said that since the nonaligned summit was to held in Africa, matters affecting the continent should receive priority on the agenda. Such matters, he said, included the inhuman treatment being meted out to blacks by the racist regime in South Africa.

Tehran Radio Reports on Visit

NC130813 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0330 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Foreign Minister Velayati, who is visiting a number of African countries at the head of a political delegation, arrived in Lagos, Nigeria yesterday afternoon from Burkina Faso. At a meeting with Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, Minister Velayati delivered a message from Mr Khamene'i.

In a speech on the occasion, Mr Velayati referred to bilateral relations and said: There are many good opportunities for cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Nigerian Republic — two important countries in Asia and Africa. God willing, there will be more meetings between officials of both states at the nonaligned summit in Harare.

Expressing his thanks for Mr Khamene'i's message, the Nigerian president pointed out: We favor a broadening of ties in both the political and economic fields, and we hope to meet with your president and discuss bilateral and international issues with him at the upcoming nonaligned summit.

Mr Velayati also met with the Nigerian foreign minister, who welcomed the Iranian delegation and spoke about Iranian-Nigerian relations and the possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in OPEC and in the Nonaligned Movement. He explained: Stable oil prices benefit all of us and every member of OPEC. Order and stability should be established in the oil market, and friendly relations between Iran and Nigeria can help accomplish this.

At this point, our foreign minister expressed his gratitude for the hospitality and warm welcome extended by the Nigerian officials. He touched on continued cooperation between the two countries in oil affairs and in the Nonaligned Movement, noting: We agree with you about cooperation between us and with other OPEC members. Developments of the past few months reflect our actions to establish relations and fix a just price for oil. We hope this solidarity will grow stronger and take us to a positive point in the determination of a fair price for oil.

Turning to the upcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, Mr Velayati declared: In light of the fact that this summit will be held in an African country, the participants should give higher priority to the problems of Africa. Special emphasis should be placed on the difficulties created for the South African people by the racist regime in Pretoria. This will allow an immediate and serious remedy to be found, and will permit the problem to be solved with the cooperation of more than 100 nonaligned countries.

Mr Velayati then referred to bilateral issues and joint relations. After noting that this was the first official visit by an Iranian foreign minister to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, he assessed the potential for cooperation between the two countries in the areas of science, technology, culture, economics, and business. He added: If our relations are allowed to grow on such firm ground, they can undoubtedly serve the interests of both states.

The Nigerian foreign minister welcomed the idea of broadening bilateral relations in business and politics, and declared: The Islamic Republic of Iran is an important country, and the views of its officials can have a decisive impact. We hope that cooperation between our two states will expand. After the victory of the revolution you expressed solidarity with the Third World and took a resolute stand toward the facist regime in South Africa.

You recently granted SWAPO the right to open an office in Tehran, as well. All this is quite important to us, and we thank you.

Labor Congress Urges Socialist System of Government
AB121002 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] has launched a political blueprint stating the worker's position in the current political debate in the country. Titled "Towards a Viable and Genuinely Democratic Political Future," the documents advance 28 points in support of a socialist system of government for the country.

The president of the Congress, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, said at a ceremony that the social option would be rooted in Nigerian realities and would be operated by Nigerians without dictation from any foreign power. Alhaji Chiroma explained that problems facing Nigerian workers today have their roots in politics, and therefore the need for a workers' government in the country was overdue.

The workers' government, he noted, will be mass oriented, which will halt the use of tribalism, statism, and religious differences as instruments for manipulations and above all, forge a truely united Nigeria. [sentence as heard] He called on workers and progressive forces to support the aim of the documents. The launching was attended by past and present labor leaders and members of the Political Bureau.

Petroleum Minister Orders NNPC To Reduce Production
AB122138 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC, has been directed to initiate a process of reducing the country's oil production level from its current position of 1.7 million barrels per day to 1.3. The directive was given in Lagos today by the minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, at a meeting with chief executives of oil producing companies in the country at which he briefed them on the outcome of the recently concluded conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries [OPEC].

Alhaji Rilwanu explained the implications of the new production quota, and said the NNPC will give the companies guidelines on how they could produce within the ceiling agreed upon. He confirmed that Nigeria's quota in the context of the recent OPEC decision will be 1.3 million barrels per day, and that officials of his ministry have been instructed to mount an effective monitoring system to ensure quick compliance.

SENEGAL

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Arrives, Meets With Diouf
AB121400 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was received in audience this morning by President Abdou Diouf. The PLO chairman arrived early this morning for an official visit to Senegal. (?During his stay), the PLO chairman will hold discussions with several Senegalese officials.

At 1800 this afternoon, he will give a news conference at the Petit Palais. But before then, at 1600, he will be received by National Assembly Speaker Daouda Sow and at 1700, by the cadres of the Socialist Party at the party headquarters.

SIERRA LEONE

Joint Communique Issued on Visit by Iran's Velayati
LD111823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] At the end of Foreign Minister Velayati's trip to Sierra Leone, a joint press statement was issued tonight, as follows:

The Iranian delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Velayati, arrived in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone on Saturday, 9 August 1986, for a friendly visit and to discuss issues of common interest.

At the airport, the delegation was welcomed by Abdul Karim Koroma, the foreign minister of Sierra Leone. The Iranian delegation was received by Dr Joseph Momoh, the president of Sierra Leone, and Mr Velayati conveyed a message from President Khamene'i.

Then, Mr Velayati held talks with Abdul Karim Koroma in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and common stances on several issues.

The foriegn minister of Sierra Leone informed Mr Velayati of the outcome of the conference of the heads and foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity, which was held in Addis Ababa recently, and the recent political developments in Sierra Leone.

The two sides agreed that the nonaligned summit, in Harare, in Zimbabwe, has special importance for the Third World. That is why, to achieve mutual aims concerning issues discussed at the conference, they agreed to consult each other.

The two sides supported the stance of the OAU regarding the issue of South Africa and condemned the racist acts committed by the minority regime of Pretoria.

The two sides declared their support for the Palestinian people in their struggles to liberate all their lands.

The two sides expressed their deep concern for the common plots hatched by the racist regime of South Africa and the regime occupying Jerusalem and condemned the suppressive actions of the two regimes, such as the iron fist policy, and the persecution and slaughter of the people of South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, southern Lebanon, and other Arab and Islamic lands occupied by Israel.

They stressed the need for immediate action by all countries in taking suitable measures to combat the threat of Israel on the security of Africa and condemned that regime's close cooperation with the South African regime in the military, economic, and nuclear fields, which result in the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and encourage suppressive and aggressive behavior by the criminal apartheid regime against the people of South Africa. They asked all countries to refrain from cooperating with those two regimes in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. For, such cooperation would endanger world peace and security.

The two sides reviewed the results of the Iran-Iraq war, which was started by Iraq, and which caused considerable loss of life and property and threatened Iran's territorial integrity and security and peace in the region. They condemned the attacks on residential areas, shipping and airlines, and the use of chemical weapons by Iraq, and declared their support for eliminating the main cause of the disturbances and establishing everlasting peace and stability in the region.

The two sides expressed their concern for the present situation in Afghanistan and called for the unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from that country.

Abdul Karim Koroma expressed the gratitude of his government and nation for Iran's continuing support at the IMF talks and the expansion of commercial and economic ties in all possible fields, including oil.

The two sides discussed issues of common interest regarding economic and technical cooperation and agreed to resume accurate and extensive talks, at a technical level, in the near future, especially in the oil, energy, and agricultural fields.

TOGO

Lome Reports Interrogation of 'Terrorists' Continuing

AB121326 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] For almost 20 years, Togo has lived in an atmosphere of peace, security, and stability. This has enabled all the children of the nation to devote their efforts to our development, which is, for us, the foremost priority. Our country has made peace its credo because we are convinced that without peace, nothing can be achieved.

Although all Togolese are determined to build the Togolese nation on the base of peace, a few individuals do not adhere to this ideal and since 1977, they have been using violence, forceful action, and systematic denigration as their political weapon in their effort to jeopardize the fundamental option agreed upon by the vast majority of Togolese and to assassinate the head of state and overthrow the ruling regime of Togo. In doing this, they want to turn our country into a target of international terrorism.

As a matter of fact, the state security service has intercepted two suitcase loaded with extremely powerful explosives — according to international experts. Also discovered were a 7.65 automatic pistol 365, three fragmentation grenades, and three fuses. The suitcases of explosives were brought into Togo from Cotonou across the Mono River by a group of Togolese and Beninese nationals who had received them from the hands of the ambassador of an African country accredited to the Beninese capital. The automatic rifle and the bullets had been sent to Lome by a Togolese residing in Burkina Faso.

The explosives were to be used to destroy the Lome central market and the U.S. Embassy while the grenades were to be thrown into cinema houses. The targets were those of international terrorism, namely places of public gathering, the most significant economic facilities, or Western diplomatic missions.

The affair falls within the framework of the struggle of justice-loving people against international terrorism. A country of peace and dialogue, Togo has always condemned terrorism in all its forms and wherever it may operate. However, Togo is convinced that terrorism can only be overcome through international cooperation. For this reason, we are very happy to reveal the positive contribution of the Beninese authorities, who have enabled us to carry out our actions successively in line with the agreements linking both countries. We must also mention the contribution of French and U.S. experts who, after being called upon on the discovery of the suitcases, came promptly to Lome where they were able to determine the nature of the explosives.

In order to remain consistent and desirous to extend international cooperation in the antiterrorist drive, Togo has supplied certain information to some African countries concerned. In this regard, a Central African state and another one in West Africa have been warned that two suitcases containing explosives have already been brought into their territories. Naturally, the Togolese authorities would not have gotten all this information if they had not arrested some of the terrorists before they could carry out their design.

At this time, nine persons implicated in that affair have been arrested and are undergoing interrogation. The investigations are still going on. Since Togo is a law-abiding country, those found guilty at the end of the legal procedure will face the full force of the laws and regulations of the Republic, but this will be done with all the required calm.

Eyadema Attends Ivory Coast Mini-Summit, Returns

AB112206 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, returned to Lome late this afternoon from Yamoussoukro where he took part in a mini-summit along with some of his African counterparts. The presidential aircraft landed at 1740 at the

Lome Tokoin International Airport where Gen Eyadema was welcomed by Kpotivi Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and minister of the interior; and Gbegnon Amegboh, member of the Central Committee and minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of information. [passage omitted]

This meeting was a mini-summit of consultations on the current African issues, or we could call it an informal meeting of four West and Central African states and a representative of President Abdou Diouf — how we call this meeting does not matter. What is important is that, always preoccupied by the strengthening of the cooperation exisiting between our countries and by their peoples' welfare, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Omar Bongo of Gabon, and President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who was represented by his minister of Armed Forces, decided to meet in Yamoussoukro today, 11 August 1986. This day once again enabled us to realize the quality of the links existing between our heads of state on the one hand and our peoples on the other. The proof was given by the atmosphere of fraternity and friendship that prevailed during the various talks, and by the warm reception the inhabitants of Yamoussoukro accorded their guests among whom was the RPT founding chariman and president of the Republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Defense Ministry Communique on RSA Aggression

MB110617 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Defense in Luanda on 10 August 1986]

[Text] In view of the imminence of a new aggressive escalation by the South African Army against the martyr provinces of Cunene and Cuanda Cubango, the Ministry of Defense informs the international public opinion and the Angolan people of the following: that in the past few days the racist South African regime spread false information about supposed preparations for an invasion of northern Namibia by FAPLA forces and SWAPO.

As is already known, the People's Republic of Angola is not an aggressive country and thus is not preparing invasions against Namibia. However, with this ploy, the racist regime sought to distract international public opinion, while it was making preparations by deploying the 32d Buffalo Battalion, strengthened by artillery of the Centurion type in Cuando Cubango Province. It also attacked our forces stationed in Cuito Cuanavale with heavy artillery and infantry, reaching the first trenches on the morning of 10 August, firing its artillery against the peaceful residents of Cuito Canavale at the same time.

Moreover, as of 6 August 1986 it has been increasing the number of its forces in Cunene Province and sending a number of subunits to Mulondo and to the north of Cahama. On 9 August 1986 there were a number of flights by cargo aircraft of the C-160 type and by Super Frelon helicopters over the (Chiete) area and to the north of this position with the objective of disembarking materiel and troops. In addition to this we have observed that there has been an increase in air reconnaissance flights in the past few days and [words indistinct] in the direction of Cahama, Ediva, and Mulondo. Motorized forces are being stationed along the border with Cunene Province, and it is expected that combat actions in that province are imminent.

With the Seventh Nonaligned Summit about to begin in Zimbabwe, the racist South Africans display their intention to aggravate the already tense situation prevailing in southern Africa so as to create an atmosphere that may affect the result of that important international forum.

The Ministry of Defense denounces these acts of aggression and intimidation and calls upon the peace and freedom-loving forces and peoples to expand their solidarity with countries in the region and increase the isolation of the racist Pretoria regime at the international level.

[Signed] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense

MALAWI

Cooperation Talks With Mozambique Open

MB121849 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of transport and communications, Mr Edward Bwanali, has said that the Malawi-Mozambique second joint permanent commission of cooperation has the duty of working out bilateral programs of cooperation that will encourage and promote the socioeconomic development of the two countries on equally advantageous terms. Mr Bwanali said this in Lilongwe today when he officially opened a 2-day ministerial meeting of the two countries permanent joint commission of cooperation. The minister told the meeting that the commission [words indistinct] cooperation, which among other things [words indistinct] and ensuring the well-being of the people of the two countries. Mr Bwanali called on the meeting to look into the proposed programs of cooperation thoroughly before they are recommended for the next stage.

In reply, the leader of the Mozambican delegation, Major General Matsinhe, said that the joint commission of cooperation has a fundamental role in working out principles which must (?guide) the cooperation between the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

Agricultural Supply Agreement Signed With USSR

MB130523 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Mozambique will be the beneficiary of an accord for the free supply of various products and articles related to agricultural production. The accord was signed by the Governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR in Maputo this afternoon. The first consignment of these goods, which consist of textile materials, shoes, and domestic appliances, will arrive in October. The goods will be distributed in Mozambique's southern and central provinces. This grant is worth $26 million. The accord was signed by Daniel Gabriel, Mozambican deputy minister of trade, and (Evgeniy Melovasky), deputy director of trade in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Chissano Discusses Visit to Romania, Yugoslavia

MB121223 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, secretary for external relations of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs, told Radio Mozambique that his visit to Romania served mainly to evaluate cooperation with the Romanian Communist Party. The head of Mozambique diplomacy analyzed aspects of bilateral cooperation, particularly agricultural projects with Romanian officials. Joaquim Chissano pointed out that Romania reaffirmed its support for the liberation struggles in southern Africa and the stand of the Nonaligned Movement.

In Yugoslavia, another country visited by Minister for Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano, his talks dealt mainly with assessing bilateral cooperation and reviewing the international situation. The Mozambican minister also exchanged opinions about the next nonaligned summit to be held in Harare, Zimbabwe. Minister Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo yesterday morning after a 9-day tour of the two European countries.

NAMIBIA

One Seriously Injured in Blast at Court

MB121830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 12, SAPA — A man was seriously injured in a blast at the magistrate's court building at Tsumeb in northern SWA/Namibia today, the SWABC reported in Windhoek.

The explosive device detonated shortly before 2pm in the toilet of the building, the radio reported. The unidentified man was admitted to hospital in a critical condition.

A spokesman for the SWA police chief-inspector Tubby Kaaijk said slight damage was caused and the incident was being investigated. Although the explosive device was not identified in first reports, the blast was understood to have been caused by a handgrenade.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Addresses NP Congress 12 August

MB122102 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1930 GMT 12 Aug 86

["Excerpts" from speech by State President P.W. Botha at the opening of the National Party, NP, federal congress in Durban on 12 August — video recorded]

[Text] [In Afrikaans] We are gathered here in a spirit of determination and expectation for the future. [Changes to English] We are meeting here in the eastern part of our country. It is from the east that the dawn of day brings the message of new life every morning. May our call to South Africa, as a party, be like the dawn of another day for our country and those who love South Africa. [applause]

[Changes to Afrikaans] Our hope and our optimism does not deny the storms raging around us. We know deep down that we are going to brave this onslaught, because that which we are busy with is being built on the foundation of justice and the prospect of peace and freedom. But freedom and peace do not provide for themselves. We must help to ensure their security. It is our task and its is our calling. We live in stormy times, as the chairman has said, in which the proponents of freedom all over the world are invovled in a war with the hangers-on of violence and anarchy. In South Africa, this struggle is also taking place. The threat to freedom comes not only from behind an Iron Curtain. It is increasingly coming also from among the people of countries being sabotaged by persons who want to destroy freedom and democracy all over the world. One of the major and most dangerous weapons in the struggle against freedom is the weapon of the word, the written word, the spoken word. It is part of a psychological propaganda struggle. Marxist dictators are, by a distorted sense of humor, officially hailed as national democracies. The struggle for political enslavement is called a struggle for liberation and the condition of political slavery is baptized a condition of freedom. South Africa is today standing on the frontline of this struggle. That is why we are experiencing the brunt of the struggle. We are, indeed, on the frontline. And those on the frontline experience the brunt of the onslaught. We cannot allow a propaganda onslaught to move us from the path of freedom which we, like our forefathers, have so long trodden.

This federal congress stands as the symbol of real freedom. First, we believe in the freedom and the independence of the Republic of South Africa. We are a free, sovereign, independent country. [applause] We are not the colonial underling of any other power or power bloc. [applause] Second, we believe in the freedom and the right to self-determination of nations, and the protection of the rights of minority groups — not only for ourselves, but all over the world. It is this freedom which we claim for ourselves, freedom which is also granted to others, and freedom which has to be built in the future and cherished, freedom and reasonable rights which I claim for myself, and also grant to others. That is, after all, part of the Christian view of life, is that not so? But I also believe that no one has the right to demand suicide from me or my people. [applause]

[Changes to English] Today we are faced with the hurtful indictment against South Africa, that of oppression. In the West, we in authority here and our evolving South African order are often presented as worse than the Soviet Union. But in the same Western quarters, we find a general tolerance of the Berlin Wall and the communist tyranny of Poland, Afghanistan, and other countries in Eastern Europe. We are being agitated against worldwide and threatened in the name of freedom and liberation. Pressure is being exerted on us as the archoppressors of our time. Many of the methods invovled are suspect, because of either the slyness or the dishonesty involved. Still, the intensity of this phenomenon reveals a vague underlying realization that what is now happening here is of vital importance not only to our part of the world, but in some way also to humanity at large, in short, that something of universal significance must and shall be decided in this southern land of ours.

There is a good reason for this realization. [changes to Afrikaans] Freedom is one of the most beautiful words in any language. It describes one of the greatest ideals of people and nations, and provide their greatest driving force. And in what is today South Africa, white people have been laboring since the 17th century, when they arrived, for freedom and freedoms. They have fought and died against overseas and local misuse of power and threats. Brown and black communities and nations have equally from time to time paid in their own struggles for freedom, struggles against indigenous tyranny as well as ravages of colonial and mercenary avarice. The flame of freedom, high or low, but inextinguishable, burns in the ears of all self-respecting South Africans. Nevertheless, the principle of freedom, like every significant human ideal, is subject to the worst corruption. One

person's freedom is interpreted in one way, and so easily termed oppression by another. For this reason a freedom struggle, especially when it is accompanied by violence, often ends in tyranny. The remains of such events lay scattered north of our borders. Several continents of the globe, as well as the Continent of Africa, are crawling with living examples of this. History underlines the truth of the worst injustices and horrors of man against man, and nation against nation, committed in the name of liberation and, indeed, even in the name of Christianity. That is the reason for the nagging suspicion which thinking people harbor and must harbor against the unqualified call for freedom.

[Changes to English] Our situation is also of international significance, because we have, against our will, become a prominent testing ground for this sombre question. As regards myself, the government, and the National Party, we must not, and will not, abandon our faith in expanding freedom, expanding human rights, and expanding human duties for all South Africans. [applause] These are necessary elements to create stability. That is, in brief, my response to the indictment of oppression against us. We are not in the dock before an international conspiracy because we are guilty. We are there because we are the prey of greedy world powers who are entertaining the idle hope of eventually pounding upon the riches of our country. Through the downfall of the whites, and the economic enslavement of the black and brown communities in our country — minority groups, — they wish to serve their own strategies and political interests. We are probably no better, but certainly no worse, than the rest of the world. We confess that we are guilty, yes, but together with the entire world, we are all guilty before God, because we share in the sin of humanity. [applause]

[Changes to Afrikaans] The onslaughts against us alone are in shrill contrast to the reality of our striving, and that with which we are busy — the broadening of freedom and democracy in our country. The defense of the freedom of the Republic of South Africa must go hand in hand with the broadening of the freedom of our minority groups and all the citizens of our country, because we are a country of minorities. And the world's venom cannot change that. The venom can descend on us like a wave, and wash over us. The venom can come over us like a tidal wave, and wash over us, but we remain in a land of minorities. That is the reality. And no amount of venom can change that. The wealth and the variety of our population must not be seen as a burden or a source of despair. It gives us a value which must be recognized and built upon. The struggle in South Africa is not a struggle against white people and black people, just as little as the divisions in our population is a mere division between white and black. I reject that superficial claim planted on us by members of the left for certain purposes. The struggle in South Africa — no, more, the struggle in southern Africa — is an ideological struggle between the proponents of freedom and stability on the one hand, and those who, as a small power clique, want to force a socialist dictator upon South Africa as they have succeeded in doing in other countries.

Such a dictator then becomes a threat to the freedom of religion, freedom of conscience, and freedom of speech, and to economic advancement. The differences in our population reflects a national mosaic which is virtually without equal elsewhere. While we struggle with the challenge of dealing with this variety on the basis of justice and freedom, problems are being created worldwide to our giving voice in one country and to our providing protection to this diversity. The lessons of history and our own experience teach us that political freedom in a country with a multicultural composition and history must come about in an evolutionary manner by a parellel process of both power sharing and division of power. Unique solutions have to be sought through power-sharing and division of political power. Division of power provides for differentiation, power sharing provides for cooperation and community interests. One cannot deny the diversity in South Africa. No world power can change it. But it is equally true that there are common interests. This creates opportunities to arrive at duties linked to freedom. It creates opportunities to protect group interests. Power-sharing takes place when political power is divided on the basis of equality by a variety of minorities, and where there is cooperation for the good of common interests, without domination of one by another taking place. At present, we are busy with all these processes, as part of the broadening of democracy and the expansion of freedom in South Africa. This process does not only involve constitutional matters, and that is what I try to explain and impress on the people who from time to time come to me in my office from elsewhere, from overseas, from Africa, from other countries. We are not only dealing with constitutional matters. It is a process which also covers social and economic matters. In this process, it is inevitable that an increasing number of officials will have to take responsibility for the diversity of minority groups. Those are the demands of democracy, and it is a process which cannot be completed overnight. But what is happening now? It is interesting to see, day to day, how these onslaughts are directed at us in one form or another.

[Changes to English] A game is now being played by certain media and opposition politicians and forces from outside South Africa to ridicule the expansion of the right of particiption in governmental structures, for example, the number of political office bearers in the central government of South Africa, the independent national states, and the self-governing states. Even a newspaper usually supporting the government fell into this trap a day or 2 ago, and played the game of our enemies unwittingly. The reasons that are offered by these critics for what they percieve as a large number of office bearers include what they label as the deliberate fragmentation of the country and the so-called grand apartheid and the tricameral parliament. The American federal system is often held out to us as an example to copy. But let us look at the so-called fragmentation and expansion of political office-bearers under the American federal system. Let us look, first of all, at the number of elected representatives. In the federal Congress, here are 100 senators and 435 members of the House of Representatives. In the 50 states, there are a further 1,946 senators and 5,515 members of legislative chambers. This gives us a grand total of 2,046 senators, and 5,940 members of legislative chambers. Let us look at other statistics. Apart from the President, vice president, and cabinet members on the central level, there are also the following office bearers in the States: There are 50 governors, 50 lieutenant governors, 50 secretaries of state, 50 attorneys general, and 50 duplications also of other portfolios in the different states. In view of the fact that the population of the United States is about eight times that of the whole of South Africa and the independent states, the figures for South Africa are very much in proportion with those of the

United States. But yet, in our case, it is all wrong, but in the case of the United States, it is all right. But these facts go unmentioned by those who heap scorn on our developing system. The large number of office bearers in a country such as the United States is not ascribed to fragmentation under a system of grand apartheid, but is seen as the product of true democracy. But in our case, it is not democracy.

Why are there those in our midst who persist in these unfair, negative tactics? Why do South Africans ridicule their own institutions in this fashion? I think South Africa deserves an answer. We in the Republic of South Africa cannot expand freedom and the riches of democarcy without increasing the number of governmental structures and participants in government and representative bodies. Anyone who advocates the opposite would be well advised to study the situation in other countries with multicultural characters.

[Changes to Afrikaans] Another matter I wish to refer to is Western intolerance. South Africa is a relatively young country, which still have a long journey on the constitutional road, because it only threw off the colonial yoke about 50 years ago. But listening to our critics, one would swear that South Africa in its present form has existed for a few hundred years already. But we only got his independence of ours about 50 years ago, this acceptance of the statutes in the Statute of Westminster. South Africa, I say, is a relatively young country. That is why I find the intolerance of the stablished Western democracies toward us too utterly unfair. If one looks, for example, at the countries of Europe, one sees a history of struggle stretching over many centuries. And yet, for us, instant solutions by decree are expected at once. If you maintain order by decree, you are in the wrong. But if you do not rule by decree, then you are also in the wrong. So when is one right? Those are the kind of critics we have. Is it an oversupply of confidence in us? Possibly. Then we thank them for it. Or is it an oversupply of unreasonableness from those who ought to know better?

[Changes to English] The history of Europe spans centuries of violent conflict and the emergence of relatively homogenous nation states is a comparatively recent phenomenon. Even so, the present century witnessed two world wars, which originated on that continent, the causes of which were not unrelated to the existence of of minority groups in both wars. Even today, there are European states of which the populations include dissatisfaction and dissatisfied minority groups, which claim that they are being discriminated against. After so many centuries of struggle and strife, some European countries have only in recent years begun to participate in more formal political and economic cooperation. Yet they have not been prepared to forfeit their sovereignty by joining one another in a supranational constitutional structure. Present constitutional dispensations are often the product of a long and arduous process of political development. We had long discussions with representatives of European countries on these matters only recently. For instance, the constitutional development of a multicultural country, such as the present day Switzerland, dates back to the 13th century. But in South Africa's case, the Western world expects from us to do it all by decree in a short period of less than 5 decades.

[Changes to Afrikaans] Even the smallest countries, like San Marino, Monaco, Luxembourg, Liechstenstein, and Andora, are in the European context considered to be sovereign states. Just for the record, the total joint population of these five countries I have named in Europe is about half a million people. That is less than one-fifth of the population of the Republic of Transkei. I have already asked representatives of the smaller countries: Why to you not join larger communities? But they have not been able to give a direct answer. One went so far as to say that, well, for historical reasons it is not possible. Naturually, with us, there are no such reasons. If it took the countries and nations of Europe so long to form states and democratic systems they why this intolerance toward South Africa, we who, in terms of European history, are a young country, and whose multicultural diversity is much greater than that of Europe?

Earlier I pointed out that what we are doing here is something of universal significance in the broader context to mankind. Let us look at it briefly. The roots of that which today is against us worldwide lie deep in the past, and far from the borders of South Africa. It involves historic forces and currents, a world storm raging over South Africa, the storm clouds of which have been threatening for centuries all over the world.

What we see happening today in South Africa and against South Africa is the result of the following: On the one hand, we see the historical hate of the nonwhite nations of the world against the whites of Europe the British Isles and North America — as a result of centuries of injustice committed against them. On the other hand, we find the historic feeling of guilt on the part of some of the Western countries toward the nonwhite nations of the world, as a result of what happened over the centuries. And this hate and guilt changes right through the length of history. In South Africa so it is generally accepted there is a microcosm of the world. It is the world in miniature. That is true. The First World and the Third World meet. This is the country where the historical hate of the members of the Third World and the historical feeling of guilt of the members of the First World meet, in the struggle against South Africa. Our unity must be offered up for a torn world. The blood of a sacrificial lamb is being sought as payment for the centuries of injustice. And South Africa is a suitable sacrificial lamb. And to be more precise, the white South Africans, we who oursleves fought as the oppressed and who lit the flames of freedom in this country, we now have to serve as the sacrificial lamb for a world with feelings of guilt. Meanwhile, the situation is being exploited to the advantage of the expansion of international communism, and to the detriment of the suffering all over the world. Do the leaders of the world not understand that the destruction of the existing order in South Africa will hurt not only the white, brown, and black communities in our country, but will also further prepare the way for the already smouldering racial clashes among the countries and the nations of the world? If chaos comes here in southern Africa, does the world think they will escape it? If by its interference and continuing involvement in our affairs, it brings matters to a head, does it believe it will escape the consequences? We see this in the council halls of the United Nations [words indistinct] applied by Western leaders over sanctions against South Africa. That which is being held up as the core of South Africa's problems is in truth a worldwide dilemma. To those conducting the campaign of hate against us, and who play on the raw sentiments of those to whom it is of vital

importance, we say it is a blatant cover-up of larger points of difference being fought over in the arena of internatioanl power politics.

[Changes to English] I told the international community a year ago that if by apartheid is meant political domination by any one community of any other, or the exclusion of any community from the political decisionmaking process, or the injustice or inequality in the opportunities available for any community, or racial discrimination and impairment of human dignity, then the South African Government shares in the rejection of that concept. [applause] First, we were attacked because of so-called petty apartheid. Now, grand apartheid gets the blame. And it is neither of the two, under present day circumstances. It is the peaceful coexistence of a diversity of cultures. In January of this year I very clearly stated in parliament that we have ougrown the outdated colonial system of paternalism, which existed in 1909, when the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke, as he did, which existed in the days of General Smuts. We have outgrown that. But we have also outgrown the outdated concept of apartheid.

[Changes to Afrikaans] But there is no need to deny our past in despair, and to condemn it. We are getting through it.

We developed through it, to new heights, always led by the star which Dr Malan spelled out before the students: The fatherhood of God and justice among men. So let us put an end to the criticism of our leaders of the past — from General Hertzog, Dr Malan, Advocate Strydom, Dr Verwoerd, right up to Advocate Vorster, each one of them in their time made a contribution toward placing South Africa on the road to progress, which we would not have experienced if they had not made their contribution. [applause] And when, a few years ago, I said at a function that General Botha and General Smuts also contributed from 1910 on the road of South Africa, I was taken to task for having dared to say it. But I say it again tonight. [applause]

Do we always have to be caught in the trivialities of the past or should we stand up and search for the greatnesses of the future? These men were not hindrances, they were instruments of change and of progress, who gave South Africa a foundation of evolutionary growth toward greater freedom and democracy. In their circumstances, their contributions were indispensable. They were the building masters of their time. Each of them made possible changes and further reforms in the future possible. But now that responsibility has been given to us. Now that responsibility is in our hands. The question arises, and rightly, of how we accept that responsibility. There are people who want to go back to 1966. Others want to go back to 1977. Others want to bring about someting — by violence — something which did not exist even in 1899. [laughter] But we know that Kruger said: Take from the past that which is good and noble, and build the future on that. He did not say build the future on the mistakes of the past.

If we look over the past decade, from 1978, then both friend and enemy will admit that this period since 1978 has been the period in which the greatest changes were made, new systems built and old systems discarded. And I am not apologizing for that. And I may, with my colleagues, have made many mistakes in this period, but that is proof that we have done something. Even though our critics and often even some of the foreign visitors who have come to give advice usually become deaf and dumb when these issues are mentioned, I still would like to refer to some of them. With regard to the coloreds and Indians, the creation of the new constitution gave those people direct representation in parliament and in the cabinet for the first time. With regard to our black communities, we can refer to many examples of dialogue which took place at leadership level, constitutional, economic, and social reforms, and progress in every area of life. But that is nothing new. It is news to point out what has not been achieved. But what has been achieved is not news, to the detriment of South Africa. Many further steps are in the planning stage at present. We are prepared to defend every step of this nature. But I think it is high time that these steps, especially inside South Africa, should be given the necessary recognition. Our almost superhuman task is to reconcile a First World economy and way of life with a Third World subsistence economy. Show me one other country in which such a superhuman task has been give to so few people. That is the background against which we have gathered for this congress. The goal is to agree on matters which are important to us all in the future. Many motions will be presented tomorrow at this congress and explained by my colleagues. These motions embody proposals with regard to the the NP's approach to matters relating to our economic progress, our [word indistinct], our place in southern Africa, and our national security. As such, they represent, among other things, a part of the NP's negotiation position with an eye to negotiation being conducted and [word indistinct]. Two things have to be borne in mind: First no one can accuse the NP of going to the negotiation table without guidelines, second, no one must expect that the NP goes to the conference table with empty hands. As the ruling party, the NP finds itself in a unique dilemma. It is expected of the government to go ahead with immediate reform, and at the same time, to go ahead with negotiation. But now, we find an unusual variety of views being taken up on negotiation. First, there are those who at the moment are prepared to negotiate with the government, and who are already doing so on a regular basis. There is nothing which makes me as sick as when I am talking and a person who ought to know better asks me: But when are you going to begin with negotiations? [laughter] Many fruitful results have already achieved. Second, there are those who take the view that they will negotiate with the government only when all forms of reform have been carried out, to the point where their negotiation position begins. But then, what is the sense of negotiation? Negotiation, for the NP government, does not mean the abdication of the rights of the white man in his own fatherland. [applause] Third, there is a group which places itself even more out of the picture. They are the ones who have no interest in negotiation. They are only interested in the handing over of power to a radical power clique. Those who want to force us into negotiation with that kind of radical element, by demanding unacceptable concessions with the help of pressure and manipulated work opinion, must not underestimate us.

Through this federal congress the NP is looking for an indication of a workable foundation for further action in the various areas of our society. As regards the central constitutioanl challenges, there are a few matters on which we will have to be very honest with each other. Indeed, this is the time for openheartedness. There are certain realities in South Africa which we cannot escape. First, the primary reality is that the Republic of South

Africa is a multicultural country, with various minority groups whose rights and group security has to be protected.

Second, another reality is the existence of independent national states born out of South Africa. They are called the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] states. I do not know what our enemies plan with them. But these states were not born from revolution and violence. They were born from an orderly process of evolutionary constitutional reform. They are young countries, which are better off than a number of other African states born out of the British empire. They are better off than a great number of other members of the Commonwealth, countries which these days swear to take action against South Africa out of moral consternation, as they say. Let us take a few examples. I am thinking for example of a country like Dominica, with a population of 74,000; Kiribati, with a population of 60,000 scattered over 33 islands; (?Nauru), with a population of 8,000, on an island of 18 square miles; the Seychelles, with 65,000 inhabitants on 45 little islands; and [name indistinct] with 130,000 inhabitants on 83,000 little islands [as heard]. Here, then, we have five countries, as I said earlier to you, independent members of the Commonwealth, with a total joint population of only 300,000. That is about one-tenth of the population of Transkei. If we look further, for example, to the Commonwealth with its many dictators and one-party states, especially among the African members of that organization, then one wonders why the Commonwealth does not direct its moral concern in their direction. The words of the Bible remain true: First remove the beam from your own eye. And yet these are the states which claim they have the moral right to be involved in the solution of South Africa's problems, and then they refuse, these member-states of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations, to recognize the independence of the TBVC countries. And I say tonight here in Durban — and I say it in the hearing of this large audience, but I also say it, and I hope it will be sent out — it is time that the fact of the independence of the TBVC countries is accepted by the world. [applause] Why do the leaders of the world close their eyes to these facts? Do they want to undo these facts? And if so, how are they going to do so? Do they want to do it with force of arms or by impoverishment? And if that is so, for what reason? If not, why are these countries not recognized? What is behind this lack of honor? Those countries are symbols of political freedom, which exists in South Africa, freedom in which millions of people are already sharing. Millions of people. There are also the self-governing national states. There are examples of power sharing, autonomous, self-governing states, in which millions of people enjoy more freedom than they ever have enjoyed in the history of our country, than they ever enjoyed in the imperial period, more freedom than the majority of the citizens of other states on the Continent of Africa. Yet we are the oppressors.

Those freedoms of the self-governing states will be broadened, because these self-governing national states will be important components in whatever constitutional structures have to be negotiated in the future. And do I know of one of them that is prepared to say that it will surrender its autonomy.

With regard to black communities outside the national states, the government has over the past year issued policy guidelines on various aspects. Some of these matters have already been embodied in legislation by parliament and others are under negotiation. When taking into account our views on the division and sharing and the devolution of power, and our commitment to dialogue, we will have to get clarity through negotiation, we will have to gain clarity on certain important aspects. That is true. In this process there will also be negotiation over self-administration and autonomy for the large concentrations of black communities near the metropolitan areas. As in the self-governing states, leaders will have to be brought forward by democratic means. We are not going to nominate the leaders of these urban areas. They will have to do it. That is their right. That is their responsibility. That is their duty.

Sometimes I ask myself the question: If a state like Luxembourg can be independent — and I am not belittling it when I ask this. I asked the question of its representative last year — if a state like Luxembourg can be independent, and it has fewer people that Port Elizabeth, why cannot urban black communities near our metropolitan areas also be given full autonomy as city states? [applause] As part of the process of negotiations, and where community [word indistinct] justifies it, structures will have to be created and developed at all levels in order to accommodate dialogue and decisionmaking on the basis of consensus. The proposed National Council, the new executive committees of the provinces, and the regional service councils are examples of such instruments which can be used at various levels of government for dialogue: the proposed National Council, for example, embodies the possibility of a development process through which all peace-loving leaders among our black communities can be involved in time in matters of common interest, just as, for instance, the European Parliament, without intereference in and destruction of the national character of their various members. That also means that the President's Council, its present form and its task, may be able to change. And I said that to the President's Council already. But I must point out to you the fact that evil attempts have already been made to bring the creation and the development of the proposed National Council into discredit.

We are irrevocably committed to dialogue as part of the process of the broadening of participation in our democratic institutions. Dialogue must, however, not lead to the endangering of the self-determination of the groups and the communities in our multicultural country. I will have no part in that. [applause] Provision must be made for the protection of minority groups, in some other way than mere paper guarantees. Dialogue must be an instrument of hope, peace, and freedom for all. Therefore, if our deliberations lead to drastic changes in our country's constitution, then I promise to consult with the electorate first. That is, if I am still alive, and am there. In any case, the results of that on which we agree at such negotiations will first be put to the white voters for their decision. I accept that black leaders will also want to consult their followers, or, as they call them, their constituencies. And I believe that is right. Such consultation from our side, by way of referendum or by means of general election, can take place sooner than most people expect. [applause]

This congress is not expected to make decisions in detail on this matter. The congress, however, must indicate guidelines to which the provincial congresses can react. In the meantime, the government will continue to carry out its responsibilities to the fullest.

The challenge facing every citizen at present has to be accepted positively, with the realization that we here in South Africa ourselves have the key to our future. Sir Geoffrey Howe, when he left South Africa said [changes to English]: President P.W. Botha holds the key. [changes to Afrikaans] I reacted to that, and said [changes to English] I agree with you, I hold the key. [applause] And with God's grace, I will carry that key, and I will turn it to open the future of South Africa. [applause]

[Changes to Afrikaans] Therefore, I want to ask tonight that we shake off the spirit of doubt and defeatism over the future of our country. No one else has a plan for us to follow. We must build together in a spirit of South African patriotism, to make this country a powerful source which can make a contribution for its people, and also for its neighbors, and for the world which believes in freedom. The Afrikaaner and all other white language groups, no matter which minority group they may be, as well as the political party, the strongest political party, the NP, have, as in the past, have a key role to play in South Africa. Together with our brown and black communities, we have to tackle the job ahead in a positive spirit of faith and courage. There are two strong ties which can inspire in us a positive spirit: Our Christian faith and our love of fatherland. As part of our joint efforts, there must be united opposition to prescriptions, interference, and threats from outside. And do not think we are not doing it. You do not know what is taking place every day at the Union Buildings, at Stal Plein [Stal Square], to put forward South Africa's case. None of you knows how, late at night, a struggle is being conducted for the fatherland, by us, who may not have all the wisdom, but who have all the love at our disposal. [applause]

Each one of us must work at the creation of a national will. That will must enable us to make breakthroughs, as we did the oil embargo and the arms embargo, of which we can all be proud. Much of the interference and prescriptions revolve around the broad field of negotiation. There are many of our critics who claim that things in South Africa can only be set right by means of a process of so-called [changes to English] genuine negotiation with authentic leaders [changes to Afrikaans] of South Africa. That is the new slogan. [changes to English] Authentic leaders, genuine negotiation. [changes to Afrikaans] We live in a time of slogans, of creation of perceptions. When responsible people speak of negotiation and reform, then it is directed at the broadening of a unique democratic system of justice, which takes into account the realities of our society. Reform does not have only a constitutional goal. Reform includes an extensive program of welfare, administration, education, job creation, self-help — these are essential elements. If our leftist critics outside and even here at home speak of [changes to English] genuine reform [changes to Afrikaans] then they are usually speaking about something totally different. They imply the handing over of power to the South African Communist Party and the ANC alliance of a power monopoly by a leftist radical power clique. Reference is made to so-called political prisoners in South Africa, when they are speaking about people who are serving sentences or are being detained under the laws of the country. People are charged in South Africa, brought to court, and sentenced if they commit criminal acts. And persons who are being detained in terms of the law are not unique. The security of the state and of the individual is being threatened. When this happens, the government must take action. Incidentally, I have often called for an end to violence and participation in constitutional processes. What is wrong with that? [Changes to English] Abandon violence and take part in constitutional dialogue. [Changes to Afrikaans] That is the offer we are making in South Africa. [Changes to English] We reject interference in our domestic affairs, which is all being portrayed as diplomatic attempts to bring about negotiation in South Africa, as if we have not for a very long time been actively engaged in internal dialogue. Granting concessions under conditions bordering on blackmail merely encourages a stronger party to raise its demands, or bring in return empty promises of fictional concessions based on self-interest. When entering into negotiations with whatever parties, we must therefore determine whether we are dealing with parties who sincerely wish to see the settlement of problems, or whether they are merely intent on extorting one-way concessions within totally unrealistic time scales. And the government must be the judge in this matter.

[Changes to Afrikaans] We do not desire sanctions, but if sanctions must come, in order that our freedom, our justice, must be maintained, we will survive it. We will not just survive, we will come out stronger in the end. [applause] But I say tonight, planning for the future must take place, without any recrimination by the state and interested parties, and in the private sector as well. People speak superficially about letting that go, and holding on to that, and all will come right. Most of those people who speak that way speak [words indistinct] want to know nothing. The government is not asleep. My government cannot shout from the rooftops everything it achieves and every fact of which it has knowledge. Since the institution of the international arms boycott in 1977 — and I lived through it, more than any one else — we developed our own highly sophisticated arms industry, with initiative and far-sightedness. [words indistinct] they first boycotted us so that we would get no arms. Now they are organizing matters so that we cannot sell them. [laughter] But there was an understanding between the state and private sector, cooperation, team work, joint planning. We beat the oil boycott. This evening there are some of my colleagues, sitting here — here is one to my left and one in front of me — they know what we lived through in the oil boycott, that at one time there was only an 8-day oil reserve in South Africa. At one time, only 8 days' oil supplies. But we won, and there was cooperation. There was team work. There was a will to overcome.

Our continuing striving toward self-sufficiency and the increase of our export capability will be our answer in every field to international sanctions. Otherwise we do not deserve to live. Otherwise we have become the plaything of the tyrants of the world. Our responsibility lies not only within our national borders. It extends far beyond our country, to the countries and people of Africa, with whom we have many common interests. The Republic of South Africa has an irreplacable role to play in all areas of life in southern Africa. [applause]

Sanctions against South Africa will not harm this country alone, but will cause inestimable suffering to the people of every one of our neighboring states. Attempts have already been made to break the ties between South Africa and its neighboring states, by, for example the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference, the SADCC. At the

time, I said in a statement that we welcome any attempts by our neighbors to improve their welfare in any way. The apparent goal at the time of the establishemnt of the SADCC was to reduce the dependence of our neighbors on us. The real goal was to isolate these countries and South Africa from each other. But none of these goals has actually been achieved.

Indeed things are getting worse for our neighboring states. We must shake off the burden which is being placed on the countries of southern Africa by outside powers who wish to promote their own interests. Angola is suffering because it is being punished in the interests of great powers. To our right is a country with which we have an agreement. It cannot escape from the domination of the wolves of international politics. And so tonight I want to repeat my offer to the western great powers and our neighboring states. I am prepared to enter into dialogue with the heads of government of countries such as the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany and with all the leaders in southern Africa on matters such as: first, military security and stability in Africa [passage indistinct], agriculture and industrial development, job creation; Fourth, the conservation and use of water resources; fifth, the development and use of natural resources; and sixth, social development in the areas of health, feeding, and education. South Africa desires peace and progress for the Continent of Africa and in particular for the region to which we belong. I believe the time has come for African leaders to accept this fact, that socialism holds no salvation for them. Socialism, as exported by Soviet Russia, consists of the provision of arms, but no solutions. Care must be taken against further attempts from outside our continent to hold the economies of countries in the stranglehold of economic imperialism. The Republic of South Africa is offering a key in the economic field, a key through the wealth and the resources of our region can be unlocked. Without the Republic of South Africa the subcontinent of southern Africa can achive no salvation. With the help of the Republic of South Africa a new future of hope for the nations and people of this part of the world can be created. But then, we will all have to throw off the yoke of negative outside interference in southern Africa, and build together toward our future. Our optimism for the future is not built on sand, but on the rock of our faith and God Almighty. Our policy of reform springs from there, and is rooted in our commitment to freedom. I end by saying our policy is one of orderly, evolutionary liberation, in contrast to the so-called liberation of violent revolutionaries. We have repeatedly seen in Africa what happens to liberation without proper preparation and planning. We as South Africans cannot, like the former colonial powers, give way before the chaos and the misery which flows from so-called liberation actions. Some may give way, yes. Now and again they tell my colleague here to my right how many people have left this country.

But we who are here dare not give way. Why should we give way? Why should we run from that which is our own? There is no contradiction between our reform actions and the firm but temporary measures which we have had to impose to ensure law and order and security for all. We will not expose our hard-won freedom and human rights to destruction on the long and difficult road of liberating reform which we have trod. And if we fail, then a light will die which our forefathers helped to kindle. But if we succeed, even though humanly and imperfectly, it will give inestimable hope for the orderly coexistence of the diversity of peoples of this globe. Because what happens here by us is a greater and richer happening and not only for South Africa.

My belief in our ability to achieve this creates a vision to me for South Africa. A vision of hope, freedom, and peace. Let us, with unity, courage, and faith in our generation, make this vision a reality. We believe we deserve the opportunity to achieve this by what we have already done and still plan to do. Therefore build and work on a South Africa of hope. Work and build on a South Africa of freedom. It is our task, it is our calling, it is our wonderful opportunity, now and in the future. I thank you. [applause]

SAPA Reports Excerpts of P.W. Botha Address

MB121736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — South Africa was not in the dock before an international conspiracy because it was guilty of oppression but because it was the prey of greedy world powers hoping to pounce on the riches of the country, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

He addressed the National Party's federal congress and said that through the downfall of the whites and the economic enslavement of South Africa's black and brown communities these powers wished to seve their own strategies and political interests. South Africa had against its will become a testing ground for the sombre question as to whether the Soviet Union is to be regarded as the constitutional model for the future world.

"That is in brief my response to the indictment of oppression against us," he said.

President Botha asked why the same venom and condemnation of evil communist system was not found among the ranks of Western countries.

"Why have the Western voices become so muted over the Berlin Wall?"

"As regards myself, the government and the National Party, we must not and will not abandon our faith in expanding freedom, expanding human rights, and expanding human duties for all South Africans."

Freedom was one of the most beautiful words in any language and the flame of freedom burnt in the hearts of all self-respecting South Africans although the principle of freedom, as with any human worthy ideal was susceptible to the worst corruption.

"The freedom of one person so easily becomes the oppression of another," he said.

"That is why a freedom struggle, especially when it is accompanied by violence, often ends in tyranny." Africa was rife with examples of this and history underscored the fact that of the worst injustices and atrocities between men and nations were committed in the name of freedom.

"Hence the deep-seated suspicion which rational have and should rightly have of an unqualified call for freedom. [sentence as received]

"Today however the question is whether the word freedom was, through corruption, not become a heresy which leads humanity to oppression, endless terror, tribal strife and eventually to the chaos of desperatism.

"Could it be that the Soviet Union is now regarded as the constitutional model for the future world?

"Our situation is also of international significance because we have against our will become a prominent testing ground for this sombre question.

"We are not in the dock before an international conspiracy because we are guilty. We are there because we are the prey of greedy world powers, who are entertaining the idle hope of eventually pouncing upon the riches of our country."

South Africa was no better, but certainly no worse than the rest of the world and together with the world guilty before God through sharing the sin of humanity.

Discussing the motive for the campaign against South Africa he said the country's unity had to be sacrificed like the blood of a sacrifical lamb for the sake of a discordant world and as penance for centuries of injustice.

The sacrificial lamb was South Africa and more specifically white South Africans and resulted mainly on the one hand from an historic hatred on the part of non-white peoples of the world towards the whites of the West. On the other hand it resulted from an historical feeling of guilt on the part of some white Western countries towards the non-white peoples of the world for what had taken place in the course of centuries.

South Africa was a microcism of the world where the First and Third World met.

"This is the country where the historical hatred of the Third World and the historical guilt complex of the First World interface in the vendetta against South Africa," President Botha said.

South Africa was a relatively young coutnry which had shed its colonial yolk only 50 years ago while Europe had a history of struggle and strife spanning many centuries.

"But from us they expect instant solutions by decree," Mr Botha said.

"Does this reflect an excessive trust in us, or excessive unfairness from those who should know better?"

The emergence of relatively homogenous nation states from centuries of violent conflict in Europe was a comparatively recent phenomenon.

The present century witnessed two world wars which originated in Europe where there were still states of which the populations included dissatisifed minority groups.

Europe had produced minute countries such as San Marino, Monaco, Luxembourg, Lichtenstein and Andorra with a total combined population amounting to less than half a million people which was less than one fifth of the inhabitants of the Republic of Transkei.

He received no answer from representatives of smaller countries to his question as to why they did not join larger communities.

"If it took the countries and nations of Europe so long to form states and democratic systems, why then the intolerance towards South Africa?" South Africa was a young country in terms of European history with much greater multi-cultural diversities.

The situation in South Africa was being exploited to the advantage of the expansion of international communism and to the detriment of those who suffered throughout the world.

Did world leaders not realise that the destruction of the existing order in South Africa would not only deeply affect all its communities, but also further prepare the way for the slumbering racial conflict between the countries and nations of the world?

"We see this in the conference halls of the United Nations; we see this in the conflict within the Commonwealth of nations; and in the pressure and the blackmail being applied to Western leaders over the issue of sanctions against South Africa.

"That which is presented as the crux of South Africa's problem, constitutes in reality a world-wide dilemma.

"For those who are leading the campaign of hatred against us, and who exploit the rare emotions of those whose vital interests are at stake, it is merely a smokescreen for a much greater conflict which is being waged in the arena of international power politics," President Botha said.

If the leaders of the Western world are aware of this, and he believed most of them were, then the international campaign against South Africa, especially from the ranks of certain leftist leaders and countries, was one of the most extreme forms of political fraud of the twentieth century.

Defends 'Evolutionary Change'

MB121740 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1738 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — The government's policy was one of orderly, evolutionary change in contrast to the so-called liberation of violent revolutionaries, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said in Durban tonight. Addressing the federal congress of the National Party, Mr Botha said that in Africa the consequences of premature liberation without proper preparation and planning had repeatedly been seen.

"We as South Africans, unlike the former imperial powers, cannot flee from the chaos and misery that may result from so-called liberation.

"For us there is no contradiction between our reform processes and the strict but temporary measures we have had to take to ensure law and order and safety for all in our care, without fear or favour.

"We are not willing to jeopardise our hard earned freedom and human rights to destruction on the long and arduous road of liberating reform that we have chosen to follow in faith and with courage.

"Should we fail a light that was kindled in Africa by our forefathers will go out.

"Should we succeed, however, imperfectly, we will strengthen immeasureably the hope for a bearable and orderly coexistence for the diversity of peoples on this globe.

"My faith in our ability to succeed, awakes in me a vision for South Africa. A vision of hope, peace and freedom.

"Let us make this vision a reality in our generation through unity, courage and faith.

"We believe that we richly deserve this opportunity through what we have already achieved and by what we envision", Mr Botha said.South Africans would have to unite in their resistance to prescriptions, interference and threats from abroad as part of their common endeavour.

"We must each work at the creation of a national will. That will must enable us to achieve breakthroughs against sanctions in the same way we overcame the arms and oil boycotts with initiatives of which we can all be proud."

Many of South Africa's critics maintained that matters in South Africa could very simply be rectified by means of a process of so-called genuine negotiation with authentic leaders. When responsible people in South Africa discussed negotiation and reform it was aimed at the broadening of a unique, democratic system which acknowledged the realities of South African society.

"Reform does not have only a constitutional objective. Reform also includes an extensive programme of welfare management. Training, job creation and self sufficiency are essential elements.

"When our leftist critics abroad and even here talk of genuine reform, then they usually have something completely different in mind. They much rather imply the transfer of power to the South African Communist Party/ANC alliance — a monopoly of power by a leftist radical clique."

Mr Botha said reference was often made to so-called political prisoners in South Africa with regard to persons who were serving prison sentences or who were detained in terms of the law of the country.

"In South Africa persons are charged, stand trial and are sentenced if they commit criminal offences and threaten the security of the state and the individual. Some of them are included in the category of so-called authentic leaders.

"I have repeatedly made the appeal — abandon violence and participate in constitutional processes. What is wrong with that?"

The state president said his government rejected any form of outside interference in South Africa's domestic affairs.

This interference was often portrayed as diplomatic attempts to bring about negotiation in South Africa as if South Africans had not for a very long time been actively engaged in internal dialogue.

"Granting concessions under conditions bordering on blackmail merely encourages a stronger party to raise his demands, offering in return empty promises of fictional concessions based on self interest.

"When entering into negotiations with whatever parties, we must therefore determine whether we are dealing with parties who sincerely wish to see the settlement of problems or whether they are merely intent upon extorting one-way concessions within totally unrealistic time scales.

"We do not desire sanctions but if we have to suffer sanctions for the sake of maintaing freedom, justice and order, we will survive them. Not only only will we survive, we will emerge stronger on the other side."

Planning for the future should be conducted jointly between the state and the private sector, without mutual reproach over the past.

"Since the implementation of the international arms embargo in 1977 we have developed a highly sophisticated arms industry through vision and initiative. World wide we have earned respect for our achievements.

"We have overcome the oil embargo. This was made possible because the state and the private sector worked in cooperation. Cooperation is thus essential.

"Our continuing endeavour towards self-sufficiency and increasing our export capacity will be our repeated response to international punitive measures in every field of life.

"However our responsibility is not limited to within our national borders. It extends far outside our country to the countres and peoples of Africa with whom we share so many common interests."

South Africa had in irreplaceable role to play in all fields of life in southern Africa. Sanctions against South Africa would not only affect South Africa but cause infinitely more suffering and misery to the peoples of its neighbouring states.

Attempts had already been made to sever the ties between South Africa and its neighbours by the founding of the Southern African Development Coordinating conference.

"I said long ago that we welcome any initiative on the part of our neighbouring states to increase their prosperity through their own efforts."

The apparent aim of the creation of the SADCC was to reduce the dependence of neighbouring states on South Africa.

"The real objective was to isolate these countries and the Republic from one another.

"Not one of these objectives was actually attained. In fact, conditions in our neighbouring states have deteriorated.

"We must shed this burden that has been placed on the countries of southern Africa by foreign powers who want to further their own interests.

"Tonight I wish therefore to repeat my offer to the Western superpowers and our neighbouring states.

"I am willing to enter into dicussions with heads of government of countries such as the United States, Britain, France and West Germany and with all the leaders in South Africa on issues such as military security and stability in southern Africa, economic development, aid and mututal cooperation, agricultural and industrial development; and job creation, conservation and utilisation of water resources, the development and utilisation of other natural resources and social development in the fields of health, nutrition and training.

"South Africa desires peace and progress on the Continent of Africa and especially in the region to which we belong.

"I believe that the time has arrived for African leaders to accept that socialism will not bring them salvation.

"Further attempts from outside our continent to keep the economies of countries in a stranglehold of economic imperialism, should be guarded against.

"The Republic of South Africa holds the economic key for unlocking the wealth and resources of our region.

"Without South Africa there can be no prosperity for the subcontinent of southern Africa.

"With South Africa a new future of hope can be created for the nations and people of our region.

"But then we must throw off the yoke of negative foreign intereference in southern Africa and build our future together.

"Our optimism about the future is not built on sand but on the rocks of our faith in Almighty God. Our policy on reform stems from this and is deeply rooted in our commitment to freedom."

Appeals for End to 'Defeatism'

MB121808 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1806 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — The state President Mr P.W. Botha tonight appealed to South Africans to shed the spirit of defeatism and doubt about the future of the country.

Addressing the federal congress of the National Party he said the challenges facing each citizen in the recent times had to be accepted in a positive spirit in the realisation that South Africa held the key to its own future.

"No one else has [a] plan or example which we can follow.

"We must build and work together in a spirit of South African patriotism to make this country a source of strength which could contribute to the well being of its peoples, its niehgbours and those of the world who share our belief in freedom.

"The Afrikaner and all other white language groups, as well as the National Party have, as in the past, a key role to play in South Africa. Together with our coloured and black communities we must take up our responsibilities in a positive spirit of faith and courage.

"Two strong bonds bind us in a spirit of inspiration — our Christian faith and our love for our fatherland," Mr Botha said.

Comments on Constitutional Changes

MB121803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — Any drstic changes to the country's Constitution would not only be subjected to the approval of whites, coloureds and Indians but also to blacks, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Opening the federal congress of the National Party he said his government was irrevocably committed to dialogue as part of the process of the broadening of participatory democratic institutions.

"Dialogue should not, however, lead to a situation where the self deterrmination of the groups and communities in our multicultural communities is jeopardised.

"It should provide for the protection of minority groups in a way other than by mere paper guarantees.

"Dialogue should be an instrument of hope, peace and freedom for all.

"Therefore, if our negotiations lead to drastic changes to our country's Constitution, I will keep my promise to consult the voters beforehand.

"In any event, anything on which we reach agreement during such negotiations will have to be subjected to the decision of the white voters.

"I assume that black leaders would also want to consult their followers or what they refer to as their constituencies.

"Such consultations on our part whether by means of a referendum or by means of a general election could take place sooner than most people expect.

"It is not expected of this congress to take final detailed decisions on these matters. The congress should however indicate guidelines to which the provincial congresses can react.

"In the meantime the government will continue to carry out its responsibilities to the fullest extent."

Views Self-Government for Blacks

MB121842 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1837 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 12, SAPA — Self-government and autonomy for the large black communities near metropolitan areas would have to be negotiated, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, told his party's federal congress in Durban tonight.

Speaking about the realities of South Africa which needed to be faced, he said clarity would have to be reached through negotiation on various aspects touching on the party's viewpoints regarding the sharing, distribution and devolution of power.

Black leaders would have to emerge from self-governing and autonomous black citistates just as they had done in the self-governing states, he said.

He often asked himself the question why, if a state such as Luxembourg could be independent, a blck urban community close to a metropolitan area could not receive full autonomy as a citistate.

"As part of the process of negotiations, and where mutual interests justify it, structures will have to be created and developed at all levels to accommodate negotiation and decision on the basis of consensus.

The proposed national council, the new provincial executives and regional services councils were examples of such instruments which could be used for negotiation at different levels of government.

"The proposed national council for example holds the possibility of development through a process by which all peace-loving leaders of black communities can in due course be involved in matters of common interest."

As with the European Parliament this could be done without interference and destruction of the national characters of members.

President Botha said he thought it was time for the world to accept the fact of the independence of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries.

He pointed out there were five independent Commonwealth countries with a total population of 300,000, about one tenth the population of the republic of Transkei. The Commonwealth consisted of many dictatorships and one-party states, particularly among its African members.

"One wonders why the Commonwelath does not direct its moral concern in that direction," Mr Botha said.

"But these are the states which allege that they have the moral right to be involved in solving South Africa's problems and furthermore, together with the other members of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations, they refuse to recognise the independence of the TBVC countries."

This was ridiculous. These states were symbols of the political freedom which existed in South Africa, a freedom in which millions of people shared.

Domestic Reaction to Botha 12 August Speech

Radio Commentary

MB130602 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "Reform and Internal Affairs"]

[Text] In a keynote address in Durban last night the state president has spelled out fundamental policy approaches on pressing current issues, not only to the federal congress now under way but to South Africa and the world. In doing so, he has placed a particular point of argument beyond further dispute, that is that dialogue and reform are an internal South African affair. South Africans themselves hold the key to their own future, he said. The model for the future progress would not be found outside the country and in the realization of that fact it was up to all the peoples of South Africa to face the challenge with faith and courage.

At this time of unprecedented pressures to internationalize the country's political situation, that perspective can hardly be emphasized too much. Ignoring it has led to the proliferation of counterproductive reactions, to defeatism in some quarters, to an unthinking counteraggressiveness in others, and in others again to altogether unrealistic utopian speculations about future political change.

For South Africans to move forward purposefully in resolving together political problems, the first requirement is to come to terms with the fact that their future will not be decided by outsiders, that neither false promises nor blackmailing threats will change the political course of the country. Once that red herring of the world's involvement in South African politics is disposed of, it becomes possible for fruitful dialogue, based on realistic premises, to get under way. The constraints but also the opportunities inherent in those premises become clear. It becomes clear that liberation as a concept denoting fundamental upheaval created by revolutionary violence is simply not on as an option for the future, that the resolution of differences will have

to be the end product of reform through negotiation on agreed goals.

The existence of diverse groups which will have to be accommodated constitutionally in a manner that will guarantee their protection is then seen for what it is, an unchangeable fact that has to be taken into acount in the reform process. On the other hand, so is the imperative that the expansion of democracy on which this country is set means that reform is essentially a question of securing the rights and freedoms of the individual. These are not questions for which the answers can be found in the ad hoc and self-serving demands of foreign pressure groups.

South Africans themselves will have to get to grips with them by refocusing attention away from what the world demands and towards the obvious need for political leaders of all groups to settle down to negotiating over the hard realities facing them. And it will be the task of South Africans also to consider and give their acquiesence through some such device as a referendum to whatever emerges from any such negotiations. Reform is, of necessity, a homegrown process if it is to achieve the goals that have been set for it. While South Africans insist on that as a matter of right, it also imposes the obligation that the process should then be seen to be maintaining its momentum.

Political, Business Reaction

MB131640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Reacting to the state president's speech the chairman of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said that the question of city-states corresponded with his idea of a federal system of government in South Africa.

A Transvaal member of the executive committee, Mr John Mabuza, welcomed the government's commitment to reform and said that city-states could be a step in the right direction for the creation of structures which could bring leaders to the fore to take part in negotiations.

The director of the Association of Urban Councils, Mr Solly Ramala, welcomed President Botha's continued efforts to introduce a new constitutional dispensation.

Organized commerce and industry supported Mr Botha's standpoint that South Africa would survive punitive economic measures against the country. The president ofthe Afrikaans Handelsinstituut, [Afrikans Institute of Trade] Mr Christy Kuhn, said that this would require the creation of new markets and more job opportunities in the immediate future.

The chief executive of the Associaition of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Raymond Parsons, welcomed the standpoint that the private and public sectors should put their heads together to overcome the effects of santions against South Africa. Worldwide experience had shown that continued pressure encouraged countries to expand their economies and unconventional trade.

PFP's Eglin Disappointed

MB130834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0831 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 13, SAPA — The leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, described the state president's speech in Durban last night as yet another disappointment and said he had failed to give a bold lead, SABC radio news reports. Mr Eglin said it was a party political speech by the leader of the National Party to consolidate and rally members, rather than an address to the whole of South Africa. The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] leader said Mr P.W. Botha's announcement that a decision by the white electorate was forthcoming was obvious, but that it was ridiculous that only white opinion would be tested.

Black Sash Demonstrators Arrested at NP Congress

MB130826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0812 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, August 13, SAPA — Shortly before more than 3000 people gave president P.W. Botha a standing ovation at the opening of the National Party [NP] federal congress in Durban last night, a small group of Black Sash demonstrators were arrested outside the congress hall. Thirteen women wearing black sashes stood in silence and with arms linked next to young NP supporters who were lining the pathway down which the presidential party was due to enter the hall. A line of policemen screened the women from the pathway but the women moved into the open. They were then pushed out of the area by police and placed in a police vehicle.

When the presidential party arrived the young NP supporters raised South African flags on long poles. Dozens of policemen and security guards patrolled the grounds of the hall and the nearby hotel where the delegates are staying. Two Black Sash members managed to get into the hall and stood near the entrance, but were noticed by officials and removed to the back of the hall where they were watched by policemen.

The hall, brightly lit for the foreign and SABC television cameras, was decorated with banners proclaiming, "work together, win together" and "freedom without domination." On both sides of the stage were large wooden boards with the letters NP leading to a huge South African flag overlaid with the NP's logo surrounded by the words "South Africa first."

President Botha punctuated his speech with several off-the-cuff remarks and referred to the tongue-lashing which the Zambian leader, President Kenneth Kaunda, gave the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. "My meeting (with Sir Geoffrey) was very pleasant — more pleasant than the meeting in Lusaka," Mr Botha said to applause and laughter. He later referred to the archbishop of Canterbury who in 1909 said it was justifiable to impose on black South Africans restrictions and limitations which corresponded with those imposed on children. 'I wonder how he would have lived together with Tutu," Mr Botha said to more laughter.

During the afternoon the 1600 delegates arrived from all over the country and for last night's opening ceremony were joined by

more than 1400 guests. In the front row of the hall were cabinet ministers and their wives.

KwaNdebele Legislature Refuses Independence

MB121630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The legislative assembly of KwaNdebele has rejected a plan to become independent on 11 December this year. The speaker of the assembly, Mr Solly Mahlangu, announced this afternoon that in the light of evidence which had come to light in the course of a 4-hour debate on independence in the assembly, it had been decided not to make KwaNdebele an independent state within the borders of South Africa.

The South African Government is to be informed of the decision of the legislative assembly. Mr Mahlangu said that all evidence disclosed during the debate indicated that opposition to independence had caused violence, in which scores of people had been killed in the past 7 months.

The chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, said that he would not force independence on the people of KwaNdebele if they did not desire it. He said that his government had been given a mandate in 1984 to negotiate the independence issue with the South African Government. He said that he had held talks with the full support and cooperation of his cabinet.

Mr Skosana said that what he had done had been done openly and on instructions from the legislative assembly.

Further on KwaNdebele Rejection

MB121958 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1957 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Siyabuswa, Aug 12, SAPA — The KwaNdebele legislative assembly decided today to refuse independence which it was to have received on December 11.

The assembly also declared the vigilante group known as the Mbokhoto illegal and are to introduce legislation making it an offence to describe anybody as a member of that organisation.

After a lengthy debate in the assembly, which was packed with residents and into which the press and film crews were allowed, the speaker of the house, Mr Solomon Mahlangu, ruled against independence.

His ruling was without a vote as the assembly was unanimous in its rejection of independnece.

The speaker said: "Independence is being uprooted, eradicated with all its roots and thrown into the deep ocean. It can be reported to Pretoria that the legislative assembly has indicated that KwaNdebele does not agree with independence and as such does not opt for it.

The decision overturns a previous decision by the assembly to accept independence already twice debated in 1982 and 1984.

The chief minister, Mr Simon Skosana, who spoke only at the end of the debate, did not dissent from the majority feeling but he said the day's proceedings made the earlier decision look like it had been done "in stealth."

He said members of the assembly had gone out after the 1884 decision and informed the whole nation of independence.

"Today I am damned to be a criminal," he said, but added: "I am not going to force people to do what they do not want to do."

The debate was led in the assembly by the opposition leader, Prince James Mahlangu, who signalled the debate on independence during a formal motion on unrest in KwaNdebele.

Prince James said he represented the Ngwenya tribal authority — the largest and most senior tribal group in KwaNdebele — and had been ordered by them to fight for the end of independence and the dissolution of the Mbokhoto.

His brother Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, who is in the KwaNdebele cabinet as minister of health, welfare and pensions, broke ranks with his cabinet colleagues and spoke against independence.

He said he had intially supported it but it was clear it was not wanted by the people.

"I am one of those people who supported independence. I supported the idea more than any other person because I cherished an idea of where to place the Ndebele nation. As minister of health, welfare and pensions, I have become convinced that the people do not want independence. I appeal to this house to do away with this thing; it is clear the people do not want it."

Speaker after speaker referred to the high death toll in KwaNdebele, said to number well over a hundred since the current outbreak of violence three months ago which started on May 12.

On that day violence broke out allegedly after an announcement that the date for independence was set for December 11 this year.

Members of the legislative assembly told of thousands who are homeless, many who have died, and many arrested in the violence. Some members said that they too were either homeless or in hiding until today.

The member of Kwaggafontein "K" told the assembly he had been forced to run away. He was found in hiding last week by the youth of his area who took him to a meeting in the area together with most of the community.

There, he told the assembly, "I was told we will be sending you to the meeting of the legislative assembly. You must not beat around the bush. Talk straight. Tell them we do not want the Mbokhoto and we do not want independence, and I agreed."

Government To 'Respect' Decision

MB130627 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has reacted to the decision by the legislative assembly of KwaNdebele not to become independent on 11 December this year. Mr Heunis told our parliamentary staff that the government would respect the decision of the KwaNdebele people on their future, as it was not government policy to force independence to people if they did not want it.

SADF Reacts to Angolan Attack Claims

MB121641 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] The SADF has reacted to claims by the Angolan Defense Ministry that Angolan forces had beaten off two attacks by South African troops on a strategic town in the southeast of the country, killing 40 of the attackers and capturing 4.

Approached in Pretoria for comment on the latest allegations, a spokesman for the Defense Force said the Defense Force had nothing to add to the statement issued in this connection yesterday. He added that, in any case, it was anticipated that the Angolans would continue with their propaganda attempts.

In yesterday's statement, the Defense Force made it clear that it was not prepared to comment on allegations that it was planning a full-scale invasion into Angolan territory. A spokesman said there was no point in commenting any further, bearing in mind that UNITA had already issued a statement claiming an attack on Cuito Cuanavale in the southeastern province of Cuanda Cubango. He said the Defense Force had been the target of Angola claims for many months.

The Defense Force's position had been explained at length. It operated against terrorists wherever they may be hiding.

In its statement, UNITA said its forces had destroyed radar equipment and artillery in an attack on Cuito Cuanavale, where Angolan Government forces were preparing to launch a major anti-UNITA offensive.

Commentary Justifies Foreign Black Repatriation

MB130818 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "The Repatriation of Illegal Workers"]

[Text] It is hardly surprising in the light of stepped up economic santions against South Africa and the effect they will have on unemployment in the country that South Africa is to repatriate foreign black workers. What might well be surprising to many in the outside world is that there are, in fact, foreign blacks living and working in South Africa legally or illegally. After all, South Africa is supposed to be such a terrible place, filled with racial hatred.

What the international media and certain foreign politicians have never been able to explain, however, is why there is such a massive contingent of foreign black workers in South Africa. If what they say about South Africa is true, one would expect that not a single black person from anywhere else in Africa would want to set foot in South Africa. The fact is that there are nearly 3 million foreign black workers in South Africa. Only one and a half million from neighboring states are employed as contract workers on South Africa's mines, farms, and its industries. The remainder are in the country illegally. They have come across the borders to work domestically and also in industry and agriculture.

The reason for this is simply that there is not enough work in South Africa's neighboring states. With their relatively poor economies they are not able to support their workforce. In South Africa, however, there is work and food and a far higher standard of living. It is the only country on the African Continent that has a black middle class.

Foreign blacks working in South Africa earn sufficient money to make the lives of their families at home worth living. Now the Western nations have seen fit to put an end to this state of affairs with the intensification of economic sanctions against South Africa. It is only logical that in order to protect its own workers South Africa must repatriate the estimated 1.3. million foreign workers illegally in the country.

Government Does Not Accept Natal Court Ruling

MB121219 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1218 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 12, SAPA — The government did not accept the decision of the full bench of the Natal Supreme Court that the detention clauses in the emergency regulations were ultra vires, Mr Louis le Grange, minister of law and order said today.

Finding that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had acted beyond the powers contemplated by the Public Safety Act, the court yesterday ordered the release of UDF [United Democratic Front] member Mr Lechesa Tsenoli.

Mr le Grange would not comment on whether other detainees would be released in terms of the ruling, but said: "We are not accepting the decision of the court. We have entered an appeal which will be heard by the appellate court as soon as possible."

Meanwhile, lawyers are preparing court applications for the release of many detainees.

The head of the Progressive Federal Party's bureau for missiing persons, Mr Neil Ross, said 5900 people were known to have been detained since June 12 but estimated the real figure could be as high as 12000.

Government legal advisers are understood to be working to counter the decision of the Natal court while also being tied up with the challenge to the regulations being heard before another

Natal court by the Argus and SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers] newspaper groups.

They are understood to be drawing up new regulations that could be issued by President Botha soon.

Lawyer Says Court Decision Applies Only to Natal

MB121200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 12, SAPA — The Natal Supreme Court full bench judgment invalidating two main clauses of the emergency regulations could be enforced only in Natal, a leading Cape Town civil rights advocate said today.

The clauses relate to detention.

He said the judgment would be enforceable in the rest of the country only if it was upheld by the appellate division.

He believed a number of lawyers in the western Cape were studying the judgment in anticipation of an application for a similar ruling in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

An Athlone attorney who represents more than 1000 emergency detainees said he had sent an urgent telex to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, requesting his clients be released "in view of the Natal decision."

He said he would appeal to the Cape Town Supreme Court for a similar ruling if Mr le Grange refused.

Suzman Says Government Should Release Detainees

MB121621 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Johannesburg, August 12, SAPA — The government should release emergency detainees following yesterday's Natal Supreme Court Ruling, the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokeswoman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said in Johannesburg today.

She echoed academic opinions that the state should release Natal detainees as a result of the ruling that UDF [United Democratic Front] publicity Secretary Mr Solomon Tsenoli had been detained unlawfully.

Government sources in Pretoria were mum today about the likelihood of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, proclaiming retroactive emergency regulation amendments to circumvent the courts ruling, as he did on August 1. Although a full bench of the court ruled that Mr Botha had exceeded his powers in promulgating Clauses 3(1) and 3(3) of the regulations, Mrs Suzman said "the Department of Law and Order will probably take their usual steps by changing the regulations."

She said the ruling once again demonstrated the "incompetence" of the department.

Publishers Challenge Media Restrictions

MB111207 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1206 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Aug 11, SAPA — An urgent application challenging the validity of several emergency regulations which place severe restrictions on the press and allow the minister of law and order to seize any publication he considers subversive began before a full bench of the Natal Supreme Court here today.

The application has been brought by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Limited, South African Associated Newspapers [SAAN] Ltd, Natal Newspapers (Pty) Ltd and Natal Witness (Pty) Ltd against the government.

The four companies are responsible for the printing and publishing of most of South Africa's English-language newspapers.

They are asking the court to declare Regulations 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 void and of no force and effect in law, on the grounds that the state president exceeded his powers in making them and that thy are vague, unjust or unreasonable.

These regulations allow the commissioner of police or another authorised person to issue orders and forbid anyone to record or photograph any act of public violence, strike or boycott without the permission of the commissioner or an officer.

They also forbid anyone to write or print a subversive statement and empower the minister of law and order to seize any publication which, in his opinion, does this or disseminates any other information which he deems may be detrimental to public safety and order.

The managing director of the newspaper division of the Argus company, Mr Peter McLean, said in an affidavit that the regulations being challenged in court directly or indirectly affected the free flow of news and comment. They therefore severely affected the daily business of the applicant companies.

Mr McLean said it was almost impossible for newspapers to carry on their daily business without the threat of committing a criminal offence or being summarily seized because of the difficulties caused by interpretations of the regulations and the breadth of their possible application.

The editor of the *Daily News*, Mr Michael Green, said in an affidavit he and his editorial staff were exposed daily to the threat of criminal prosecution for unwittingly contravening the regulations.

Mr Green said the regulations were not only confusing and unintelligible, but also invalid. He said he was apprehensive that the *Daily News* could be seized under Regulations 11 or 12 at any time.

Mr Green said a newspaper editor had trod a difficult path before, but the emergency regulations had made the burden almost intolerable.

The editor said that if one day's issue of the daily news were seized, it would cost the company R175,000.

"Although I exercise the utmost care and prudence in deciding what may and what may not be published, there is always the possibility that my newspaper could without my knowledge contain material or information which could result in the newspaper being summarily seized".

The acting editor-in-chief of the *The Star*, Mr Rex Gibson, said that to ensure that the news he published was reported truthfully, accurately and objectively, it was essential that he and his staff had access to news and were at liberty to transmit it freely.

"I am in duty bound to keep the public informed on all matters of public interest, on the basis that in any society which adheres to the principles of press freedom, the public has a right to know".

Mr Gibson said he had consulted *The Star's* attorneys on numerous occasions since the start of the state of emergency to try to determine what material might or might not be published.

Nevertheless, he added, each edition was published subject to the grave risk that it could be seized at any time because the paper could unwittingly contravene the regulations.

Mr Gibson said the conundrum created by Regulations 7, 9 and 11 was such that he had no idea what might be reported without exposing the newspaper to the drastic threat of seizure.

He said *The Star* could not rely on the Bureau of Information because it was neither prepared nor equipped to provide meaningful and reliable news to the media.

The editor of the *Sunday Times*, Mr Tertius Myburgh, said in papers that he could never be certain whether or not a item of news would be viewed by some or other member of the security forces as a "subversive statement."

Mr Myburgh said he had been forced to censor the newspaper on a completely arbitrary basis and still lived under the fear of seizure.

"The ordinary laws of the land are more than adequate to curb seditious journalism. The effect of the emergency regulations on the press is quite simply to stifle news and comment which, in these times, the public in South Africa ought to hear."

The editor of *Business Day*, Mr Ken Owen said that as an editor he had become accustomed to working under restrictions which were severe by Western standards. However, the emergency regulations were so wide, uncertain and arbitrary that it was often impossible to determine with any certainty whether or not a particular news item or comment would contravene them.

Mr Owen said the net result was that the opinion of a policeman had been substituted for the law of the land.

The editor of the *Natal Witness*, Mr Richard Steyn, said although his newspaper was by nature and tradition moderate in its outlook, he was afraid that he might innocently publish an article that could result in criminal prosecution or the summary seizure of the paper.

The managing director of SAAN, Mr Stephen Mulholland, said in his affidavit that if only one edition of a major newspaper were seized, the financial consequences, both direct and indirect, would be severe.

Counsel for government asked for an adjournment to consider their position in light of a judgment handed down in Durban today invalidating key emergency sections allowing for the arrest and detention of people.

Mr J. Combrink, SC [Senior Counsel], for the minister of law and order, said the rationale behind the full bench judgment invalidating Sections 3 (1) and 3(3) of the emergency regulations rand right through to the heart of those being challenged in Pietermaritzburg.

All the regulations being attacked in the press application have placed severe restrictions on the media since the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr Combrink said if the Durban decision were accepted by the authorities, they would have to release many people who were in detention.

In opposing the application for an adjournemnt, Mr S. Kentridge, QC [Queen's Counsel], said newspaper publishers and editors had tried, but found unsuperable difficulties in working under present conditions.

Mr Kentridge said that in terms of the amended regulations every commissioned officer was authorised to seize a newspaper.

He said he did not dispute that the respondents would have to consider the Durban judgment, but instructions they would have to take would be a short matter.

Mr Justice Leon said that in order to be fair to both parties, he would allow Mr Kentridge to proceed with his argument and then adjourn the application until August 18 and 19.

The judge said there had been developments which the respondents would in all fairness have to have time to look at and consider their position.

AZAPO Chairman Released From Detention

MB090553 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] The chairman of the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] has been released from detention. Saths Cooper is reported to have been picked up on 11 June, the day before the state of emergency was imposed. He says two applications seeking his release were made in Durban and Johannesburg. Upon being let out of custody, Mr Cooper has slammed the emergency regulations, saying the country cannot afford them because of the current economic instability.

Information Bureau Issues 13 Aug Unrest Report

MB131008 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1004 GMT 13 Aug 86

[Text] Pretoria Aug 13 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (12 August) to 06h00 (13 August)

"Mrs Flora Makwe, 54, of Tladi Soweto, was burnt to death with tyres in Zola 3 Soweto, at midnight. She was attacked by a group of about 50 blacks.

"In Vlakfontein, KwaNdebele, a group pf about 10 people poured petrol over a black man and set him alight. A private security guard fired five shots with a shotgun at the attackers, fatally wounding Jan Mahlangu, 18.

"The unidentified victime suffered serious injuries in the attack.

"The Bureau for Information wishes to express its regret at the undue distress caused to Mrs Maria Hlatswayo and her family by the situation report issued yesterday.

"It has now been ascertained that the person who died in hospital on 11 August as a result of injuries sustained on July 16, 1986, when an attempt was made to burn her alive, was Gladis Motoloung, 17, of 14071 Ndlove Street, Daveyton."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on National Party Congress

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 11 August refers to the National Party's federal congress, the second called since P.W. Botha took office as Prime Minister in 1978, and says "although change is not on the agenda, the inclusion of blacks in government may nevertheless be pinpointed as the reason for the congress." It points out that the inclusion of blacks in the government was already announced by the State President at the start of parliament this year. "So indeed was the sorry vehicle for this, the National Council, a seemingly stillborn body which is said to have black leaders queuing to join." "Indications are that this federal congress will be a tub-thumping rally for the volk [people], fired by kruithoring [powder-horn] and blunderbuss, used to rail against sanctions imposed by a hostile and unjust world." The editorial says Botha should "outline a path of continuing and accelerated reform. He should not give in to the tempting and easier path of finger-wagging defiance. If he does put the brakes on his brand of reform, it would be well for the West to take note of the first result of the imposition of sanctions: not more reform, but less."

SOWETAN on Newspaper Seizure

The page 4 editorial of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 11 August comments on the seizure of the Friday edition of *Sowetan* and says "we do not know why the action was taken. We believe it is our duty to produce a newspaper that attempts to reflect the views of the people we serve. We try to do that as honestly as we can under the difficult circumstances in which the Press has to operate these days." The editorial also says that Justice Wilson of Natal at a banquet of the Lawyers for Human Rights in Johannesburg said "the governments which claimed they were representatives of their people could only be seen to be so if the people know what the government was doing." The paper says it has "no idea what may or may not precipitate its seizure." Executive director of Anglo American Corporation, Dr Zac de Beer, said in Johannesburg last week that "taking the *Sowetan* off the streets demonstrates the fundamentaliy totalitarian attitude of the Government." The paper agrees with him.

'Focus' on National Party Congress

John MacLennan writes in the "Focus" column on the same page: "The mighty Nat machine has broken down ... Voters are either disillusioned or have left the party. But the rightwing still only has a chance — assuming it can paper over its differences — of becoming the next official opposition. This is the view of Professor Willem Kelynhans, head of the Department of Politics at the University of South Africa and one of the few commentators who can base his opinions on personal research." Kleynhans says " 'Nat voters have reached a stage where they don't even attend public meetings, in spite of appeals, and are prepared to allow their leaders to be humiliated.' " Kleynhans also believes the right wing does not pose a problem while "it is splintered but will wipe the floor" with the Progressive Federal Party in the next elections. The right wing is also "hijacking the Afrikaner cultural heritage — once the sole preserve of the NP [National Party] — for political ends." "This lost support will not be made up by the English vote." Kleynhans says " 'English political support in South Africa means nothing. A party that depends on English support is a party doomed. English speakers are not politically minded. Very few become card-carrying members. They won't do the work to bring a party to power.' " " 'The Government is keeping a few non-negotiables such as the Group Areas, but conservatives say they have removed too many of the safeguards already.' " Kleynhans states that " 'the fact that the Nats have not had elections is eating at their credibility because many critics are saying they do not have a mandate.' "

CITIZEN on 'Economic War'

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 9 August says Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has "thrown down the gauntlet to South Africa" and South Africa should take it up. "For he is determined to fire the salvoes of sanctions approved by him and five other Commonwealth leaders in London, and we had better take the initiative from him with our own big guns of economic retaliation." The editorial says South Africans have learned "not to expect any human decency" from Mugabe, "a Marxist who is doing what his Communist associates in Moscow wish him to do, namely, to help destabilise Southern Africa." The sanctions that "Mugabe and co" envisage will "inevitably throw the whole region into dangerous turmoil. For one thing, South Africa's black neighbours, so dependent on South Africa for transport, trade and employment for many of their nationals, will find themselves economically on the verge of ruin." Mugabe's desire to "reactivate the railway line to Maputo" will put Mozambique at risk. The editorial points out that Mozambique will suffer should South Africa cut off its electricity supplies to Maputo or stop its exporting via Maputo.

"Since Mr Mugabe believes he is in an economic war with South Africa, and he is determined to implement sanctions against South Africa to the full, we suggest that we pre-empt his attack with counter-measures immediately." The editorial calls on the United States, the EC and the Commonwealth to "pull away from the brink of a tragedy of the most serious dimensions." "Tragically, the world neither knows what it is doing, nor does it care. But if anyone is listening, he should try and call off the economic war before it begins. Only that way can southern Africa be saved."

CITIZEN on Tutu's Sanctions Call

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 11 August comments on Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu's travels around the world and his calls for sanctions. The editorial says that even in the present emergency when calling for sanctions is an offense, "Bishop Tutu doesn't care one bit about possible consequences, believing, we have no doubt, that his status as Nobel Peace Prize-winner and Archbishop-elect of Cape Town protects him from prosecution." The editorial questions why "a man who lives so well and travels so far is so unconcerned about the lot of so many blacks who are going to suffer because of sanctions." "It would be different if all the money his overseas benefactors and supporters provided him were used to feed the starving, instead of being used either for the Johannesburg diocese, which is partly or mainly in financial trouble because of him, or for political or legal aid purposes." Concerning Tutu's belief that blacks will accept the suffering caused by sanctions, the editorial points out that "nobody who is out of work, who cannot feed his family, and who watches his children go hungry or die from malnutrition will willingly choose sanctions instead of work, shelter and food. By contrast, after the comfortably off Bishop Tutu is enthroned as archbishop, he will be living in the imposing surroundings and style that befit an archbishop. He, at least, will never go hungry."

BUSINESS DAY on Black Housing

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 11 August comments on the government's announcement of a new housing project for 250,000 people as a "mixed blessing." "While there is much to be welcomed in the provision of sorely needed land for housing, there is truth in criticism that government is creating yet another ghetto. In keeping with solid apartheid practice the new township is set to be a segregated black residential area." The project is "under fire even before it has begun, because of the grand racial dreams of the planners in Pretoria." Even though it is "precisely the location many people working in the area would choose to live," there is no freedom of choice, since "Government has removed that." The editorial says that since building the new township will take years, "a great deal could be done to ease the housing crisis by getting rid of the Group Areas Act. Large parts of suburbs like Hillbrow are already grey residential zones. Why not let this natural process of blurring continue unhindered?" "Government has rightly accepted that it will always have a role to provide sub-economic housing, but that it should not be in the business of building houses. The next logical step is for Pretoria to get its nose out of the free market by letting people live wherever they can afford to live."

Privatization Offers Some Solutions

The same page features an edited version of an address delivered by Dr Joop de Loor, auditor general, at last week's South African Property Owners Association (SAPOA) conference in Johannesburg. De Loor looks at the privatization issue and says South Africans should not see privatization as a remedy for their economic difficulties. However, de Loor believes it would provide some answers to three chronic problems South Africa is facing. "Firstly, we are facing a rapidly growing demand for socio-economic services. Secondly, government is heavily involved in providing basic services for private industry, such as transportation and tele- communications — the infra-structure of the private sector. If the economy is to recover and expand, we will have to provide more of these services. Thirdly, most black citizens clearly feel cynicism towards private enterprise as they believe they are excluded from it." De Loor highlights a few areas where privatization and deregulation actions are bound to exercise a more direct impact on property markets, among which he includes: selling off of government housing stock; abolition of influx control — which with the "new emphasis on inward industrialisation is bound to have a positive impact on property prices;" the use of the financial rand by overseas investors "who will now be able to buy local property at an effective 50 percent discount;" and the selling or leasing of air space by private property owners. "In the times we are living in, privatisation spells the answer to many of our problems and offers golden opportunities for property developers. It is attractive to government for socio-economic as well as for revenue reason; for the man in the street it offers the prospect of more effective service and a lower tax burden; for the employer and employee a sharing in a more productive enterprise can only bring benefits."

Negotiation Needed

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 8 August says "the leader of the Opposition has set an excellent example to the government in his sober and level-headed comment on the sanctions threat, suggesting that whatever politicians may be shouting about abroad, this country's problems would still have to be resolved in South Africa — by South Africans." The editorial says the government's "fist-shaking defiance and aggression will no doubt go down well among many whites in South Africa. But, when calmly considered, what is happening is a deplorable turn of events, promising impoverishment and falling standards of living not only for white South Africans, but for everyone else in the region as well." The one thing necessary to prevent a "bitter and unpalatable" harvest is "open-ended negotiations with the most significant and representative of the black nationalist organizations." This is a course which the government "is absolutely refusing to consider." "Unless South Africans get together to solve their problems, the outlook suggests further economic stagnation, increasing unemployment and social instability and continuing conflict and violence."

BEELD on Government Structure

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 11 August in an editorial on page 8 says there is an old saying that one should always work within one's resources. The editorial says South Africa is an economic giant in Africa, but asks whether it has the economic resources for "156 government departments, 1,190 parliamentarians, 11 presidents/prime ministers/chief ministers, 14 departments of finance, 18 departments of health and welfare,

13 departments of agriculture and forestry." "Although our unique population structure needs a unique system of government, our rulers will have to find ways out by urgent rationalization."

BEELD on Urbanization

In a second editorial on the same page, the newspaper says two members of the President's Council last week called for job opportunities to be created in remote areas, or for workers to be brought closer to the job opportunities. "Due to influx control, thousands of black workers were forced to take refuge on the fringes of urban areas or in nearby homelands, from where they often have to travel long hours to and from their places of work. In many cases their travel expenses are subsidized by the taxpayer." "It is clear that many black workers earn less per day than the cost of their bus tickets. So an urbanization policy will have to involve more than the lifting of black influx control."

VADERLAND on RSA Retaliation

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 8 August says in an editorial on page 10: "Steps taken by South Africa against its black neighbors have been regretted by the United States." The paper says it is good that America is concerned about the stability of the southern African region. South Africa has throughout put the interests of the region in the forefront. "However, South Africa cannot be expected to sit with arms folded while attempts are being made to bring it to its knees. Neighbors it is helping to keep afloat are among the leading forces in these attempts." "What is happening now is a foretaste of what the sanctions against South Africa, which are so eagerly being called for, will mean to the whole southern African region. Rather than chastise South Africa, the Reagan administration should try to get the sanctions hotheads to their senses. In that way it will promote the dialogue which it is hoping for."

TRANSVALER on Sanctions

A page 14 editorial in Johanensburg *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 8 August says: "It may not bring opponents to their senses, but now that this angry sanctions vehicle's wheels have been set in motion, it is already becoming clear that it is not only South Africans who are going to be hurt. Call it what you will — technical measures, monitoring, or whatever — what South Africa has been doing on its northern border is aimed at hurting. And the voices of complaint are not coming only from Zambia and Zimbabwe. The American State Department says it is a pity, because it will lead to economic disruption ... 'with the resultant harmful consequences which the President has predicted.' " The paper says Finance Minister Barend du Plessis has made clear the dilemma the country can find itself in regarding its foreign debt. "The success of sanctions will decide whether we can meet our commitments. If we cannot, the complaint should be laid at the feet of the Commonwealth. To put it bluntly: South Africa has spelled out its view of sanctions. It is not going to be a one-sided fight."

NAMIBIAN on Walvis Bay Status

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 8 August says: "The bomb blast in the port of Walvis Bay last weekend, and the subsequent investigations, have once again raised the vital question of the status of this enclave." The editorial reiterates that "although the status quo is that Walvis Bay is governed directly by South Africa, that as far as Namibians are concerned, the port is indisputably and morally a part of Naimibian territory."

NAMIBIAN on SADF, DTA Links

"Taxpayers of this country would be curious to establish what links, whether official or otherwise, exist between the SADF and the DTA," says a second editorial on the same page. The editorial refers to DTA chairman Dirk Mudge, at a recent meeting in Gobabis, holding up an aerial photograph of a SWAPO rally in Kututura, to "indicate to his audience that less than 4,0000 people were present at the rally." The editorial questions how the DTA came into possession of the aerial photograph. "If the army provided the DTA with the material, then the taxpayers are owed an explanation as to why their money is used for the army to hire a plane to overfly the meeting, and then provide material to a political party for propaganda purposes?"

'Consociationalism,' 'Inclusivity' Not Acceptable

On page 10 Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column that Administrator Genral Louis Pienaar, in a recent address to the white Legislative Assembly, said that " 'consociationalism' " had recently established itself as a " 'viable' constitutional model.' " Lister believes this model is "nothing other than ethnicity in disguise." "The South Africans were always great proponents of what they called 'democracy', as long as it applied to the whites only of course, but now, when the rights of other groups have to be taken into consideration, 'democracy' suddenly means 'the tyranny of the majority'. This latter phrase was used by Mr Pienaar in a reference to the fact that in terms of the Westminster model, a simple majority governed to the exclusion of all others. 'This has sometimes been called the tyranny of the majority' he said." Lister believes that the "inclusivity" concept outlined in an article by Sean Cleary "together with 'consociation', attempts to justify a system in which the government is not elected and in which the main preoccupation is with minority rights or ethnicity. Which realy all comes down to the system we have at present, in terms of AG 8 [proclamation], and which apparently pleases no one." Lister says " 'consociation' and 'inclusivity' have no place in Namibia. Not until the people have decided on the government they want to represent them, at any rate. And people such as Mr Cleary and Mr Pienaar should cease trying to plaster cracks in the facade of the interim government by vague generalisations such as these."

ZAMBIA

FRG Withdraws 'Threats' To End Economic Aid

MB121316 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] West Germany has withdrawn threats to withdraw economic assistance to Zambia following the recent detention of two of its nationals by Zambian security forces. Speaking at a working breakfast for a 6-man parliamentary delegation from West Germany at State House, President Kaunda said the rift that had arisen as a result of the threats have been patched following a West German Foreign Ministry statement to State

House saying its protests against the detentions had not been designed to cow Zambia into releasing the men.

The two men who were suspected to have been spying for South Africa, have since been released.

Dr Kaunda said the imposition of sanctions on the racist republic would force it to negotiate with the majority (?forces) in South Africa and thus pave way for the establisment of a popular rule within a nonracial society.

In reply, the delegation head, Dr (Klaus Koeber), said the delegation composed of members from the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party stood behind the Frontline States' efforts to end apartheid and save South Africa and the region from imminent catastrophe.

Iraqi Official Arrives in Lusaka for Talks

JN100602 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Aug 86

[Text] Lusaka — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim this evening arrived in Lusaka, leading a delegation on a visit to Zambia that will last several days.

'Izzat Ibrahim was given an official and popular welcome led by the secretary general of the United National Independence Party [UNIP]. Also taking part in the welcoming ceremony were Alex Shapi, member of the UNIP Central Committee and secretary of state for defense and security; and Mr (Kapolo), Central Committee member and acting foreign minister; and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Lusaka.

National troupes performed folklore dances and chanted songs while waving Iraqi flags.

The RCC vice chairman will hold talks on ways to strengthen cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Kaunda Receives

JN111336 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda received RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim in Lusaka last night. During the meeting, the RCC vice chairman briefed Kaunda on the contents of leader Presdient Saddam Husayn's letter addressed to the Iranian rulers. He delivered a speech hailing relations of friendship between the Iraqi and Zambian peoples for the sake of building a prosperous future and achieving common principles despite the geographic distance between the two countries. The RCC vice chairman added that the great, human principles in which the two countries believe have achieved this rapprochement and cohesion between them.

In a reply speech, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said President Saddam Husayn's service to his people and his wise leadership [words indistinct] for mankind all over the world. President Kaunda called on the Iranian rulers to return to their senses, stop the war, sit at the negotiating table, and resolve the conflict by peaceful means.

Attending the meeting were members of the Iraqi delegation: Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, light industries minister; Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Hilmi, deputy official in charge of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command; and the Iraqi ambassador in Lusaka.

After the meeting, a closed meeting was held between the RCC vice chairman and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Kaunda also hosted a dinner banquet last night in honor of RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and the accompanying delegation. The banquet was attended by (Krizo La), secretary general of the Zambian United National Independence Party [title as heard], a number of the party's Central Committee members, and Zambian officials.

Ends Visit

MB121317 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq Izzat Ibrahim left for home after a 4-day official visit to Zambia. Mr Ibrahim, who was leading a 23-man delegation, was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government officials. The visiting Iraqi vice chairman inspected a guard of honor mounted by the 2d Battalion Infantry Regiment, as a 19-gun salute boomed and watched traditional dances performed by party militants before boarding his special 747 aircraft. While in the country, he said Iraq would always be on Zambia's side in fighting apartheid in South Africa.

Cultural Agreement Signed With USSR

MB071940 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Zambia and the Soviet Union have signed a cultural agreement under which a training program for Zambian students has been outlined. The minister of foreign affairs, Luke Mwananshiku, signed for Zambia while the visiting Soviet deputy foreign minister, Anatoliy Adamishin, signed for his country. Mr Mwananshiku said at the signing that the agreement will make it possible for the Zambian Government to send many students for further education to the Soviet Union. He told his Soviet counterpart that their talks were very vital considering the problems the southern African region was facing, adding that these were, of course, caused by racist South African regime.

Mr Adamishin said the Soviet Union supports the demand for the immediate independence of Namibia and stoppage of aggression against the Frontline States. He also called for further strengthening of the warm bilateral relations that exist between Zambia and his country.

Foreign Affairs Official Arrives in Lusaka
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[Excerpts] Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Azevedo Soares stated on arrival at Lusaka airport that Portugal's stand on the question of sanctions against South Africa is a dynamic one and will be updated and made public as events evolve. He was met at the airport by Minister of State Sianga who holds the domestic affairs portfolio. [passage omitted]

Azevdo Soares described the aim of this visit to Zambia as stating Portugal's policy on southern Africa and consulting the region's top leaders.

The secretary of state later stated that the Zambian *Daily Mail* had distorted his statement on the question of sanctions against South Africa. Today's issue attributes to Azevedo Soares the following quote: Portugal is committed to the implementation of selective sanctions to force South Africa to desist from the abominable apartheid status quo. Unquote. Azevedo Soares repeated, in connection with the report, that he regards sanctions as ineffective but that, as time goes by, they may become the only available political instrument if Pretoria fails to take decisive steps to end apartheid. He added that Portugal's stand will be adopted in the context of the EEC.